

# THE ATHENÆUM

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## Exhibitions.

**N.B.A.—NORTH BRITISH ACADEMY**  
OF ARTS, Newcastle-on-Tyne. —The **THIRD**  
EXHIBITION OF MEMBERS' WORKS will be held at the N.B.A.  
GALLERY, SUFFOLK STREET, FLEET STREET, S.W. Opening  
day, MONDAY, August 22, 1910.

**EARLY BRITISH MASTERS.**  
SHEPHERD'S SUMMER EXHIBITION.  
Contains selected Portraits and Landscapes by Early British and  
Foreign Masters.  
SHEPHERD'S GALLERY, 27, King Street, St. James's, S.W.

## Provident Institutions.

**NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND  
PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.**

Founded 1859.

Funds exceed £2,400.

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Treasurer:

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

**OBJECTS.**—This Institution was established in 1859 in the City of  
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granting Pensions and Temporary Assistance to principals and  
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**MEMBERSHIP.**—Every Man or Woman throughout the United  
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Employed, is entitled to become a Member of this Institution, and  
enjoy its benefits, upon payment of Five Shillings annually, or Three  
Guineas for life, provided that he or she is engaged in the sale of  
Newspapers, and such Members who thus contribute secure priority  
of consideration in the event of their needing aid from the Institution.

**PENSIONS.**—The Annuitants now number Thirty-six, the Men  
receiving 25l. and the Women 20l. per annum each.  
The "Royal Victoria Pension Fund," commemorating the great  
services the News Trade enjoyed under the rule of Her late  
Majesty Queen Victoria, provides 20l. a year each for Six Widows of  
News-vendors.

The "Francis Fund" provides Pensions for One Man, 25l., and One  
Woman, 20l., and was specially subscribed in memory of the late John  
Francis, who died on April 6, 1892, and was for more than fifty years  
Publisher of the *Athenæum*. He took an active and leading part  
throughout the whole period of the agitation for the repeal of the  
various then existing "Taxes on Knowledge," and was for very many  
years a staunch supporter of this Institution.

The "Horace Marshall Pension Fund" is the gift of the late Mr.  
Horace Brooks Marshall. The employees of that firm have primary  
right of election to its benefits.

The "Herbert Lloyd Pension Fund" provides 25l. per annum for  
one man, in perpetual and grateful memory of Mr. Herbert Lloyd,  
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The principal features of the Rules governing election to all Pensions  
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for not less than ten years preceding application; (2) not less  
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to Members of the Institution, but to News-vendors or their servants  
who may be recommended for assistance by Members of the Institu-  
tion. Inquiry is made by Visiting Committees, and the relief is awarded in  
accordance with the merits and requirements of each case.  
W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

## THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1857.

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Invested Capital, 20,000.

A UNITED FUND IN WESTMINSTER

Offered to London Booksellers and their Assistants.

A young man or woman of twenty-five can invest the sum of Twenty  
Guineas (or its equivalent by instalments), and obtain the right to  
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**FIRST.** Freedom from want in time of adversity as long as need  
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shire) for aged Members, with Garden produce, coal, and medical  
attendance free, in addition to an annuity.

**FIFTH.** A contribution towards funeral expenses when it is needed.

**SIXTH.** All these are available not for Members only, but also for  
their wives or widows and young children.

**SEVENTH.** The payment of the Subscriptions confers an absolute  
right to these benefits in all cases of need.

For further information apply to the Secretary, Mr. PHILIP  
BURNOWES, 38, Paternoster Row, E.C.

## Educational.

**SFAFORD LADIES' COLLEGE, SUSSEX.**  
(On the Board of Education's List of Efficient Secondary Schools  
after full inspection.) Large Staff, of whom Three are Graduates.  
Specially built Modern School Premises. Good Playing Field.—Head  
mistress, Miss COMFORT.

## EDUCATION.

Parents or Guardians desiring accurate information relative to  
the CHOICE OF SCHOOLS for BOYS or GIRLS or  
TUTORS in England or abroad  
are invited to call upon or send full and detailed particulars to  
MRS. R. GABBITAS, THIRING & CO.,  
who for more than thirty years have been closely in touch with the  
leading Educational Establishments.

Advice, free of charge, is given by Mr. THRING, Nephew of the  
late Head Master of Uppingham, 36, Backville Street, London, W.

**STAMMERERS** and all interested in the subject  
should read a book by one who cured himself after suffering  
40 years, **STAMMERING, ITS TREATMENT AND REMEDIES**.  
BY A STAMMERER, not free—B. BRASLEY, Dept. C,  
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## ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.)

The MICHAELMAS TERM BEGINS on OCTOBER 6, 1910. The  
College prepares Students for the London Degrees in Science and Arts.  
TWELVE ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, from 50l. to 100l. a year,  
and several Bursaries of not more than 30l. tenable for Three Years,  
will be offered for competition in JUNE, 1911.

For further particulars apply to THE SECRETARY, Royal  
Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey.

**LADY MARGARET SCHOOL,** Wendover,  
Bucks.—Small Private School for Young Boys and Girls on  
modern system. Boys specially prepared for the Public Schools.  
Individual care and teaching. Lessons out of doors. Terms moderate.  
Highest references. Entire charge of Indian or Colonial Children.  
—Head Mistress, Miss EDWARDS.

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Tamworth.—

Training for Home or Colonies. College Farm, 1,000 acres. Vet.  
Science, Smith's Work, Carpentry, Riding and Shooting taught. Ideal  
open-air life for delicate Boys. Charges moderate. Get Prospectus.

**THE DOWNS SCHOOL, SEAFORD, SUSSEX.**  
Head Mistress—Miss LUCY ROBINSON, M.A. (late Second  
Mistress, St. Felix School, Southwold). References: The Principal  
of Bedford College, London; The Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

## THE CAMBRIDGE TRAINING COLLEGE

FOR WOMEN TEACHERS. Principal—Miss M. H. WOOD,  
M.A. Lond. Litt. D. Dublin. Girton College, Cambridge. Classical  
Tripos, late Vice-Principal of S. Mary's College, Paddington. A  
Residential College, providing a year's Professional Training for  
Secondary Teachers. The Course includes preparation for the Cam-  
bridge Teachers' Certificate (Theory and Practice), and for the  
Teachers' Diploma of the London University. Ample opportunity  
is given for practice in teaching Science, Languages, Mathematics, and  
other subjects in schools in Cambridge. Students are admitted in  
January and in September. Fees 75l. and 65l.—Particulars as to qual-  
ifications for admission, Scholarships, Bursaries, and Loan Fund may  
be obtained on application to the Principal, Cambridge Training  
College.

## Situations Vacant.

## UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL.

The University will shortly appoint to the following  
offices:—

THE HENRY OVERTON WILLS CHAIR of  
GREEK . . . . . 600l. a year.

THE HENRY OVERTON WILLS CHAIR of  
PHYSICS . . . . . 600l. a year.

THE WINTERSTOCK CHAIR of ENGLISH . . . . . 500l. a year.

A LECTURESHIP in ZOOLOGY, being the  
Headship of the Department . . . . . 250l. a year.

Particulars as to the above may be obtained from the  
Registrar.

Applications and testimonials should be received by the  
Registrar by SEPTEMBER 10 at latest.

JAMES RAFTER, Registrar.

## UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

LECTURESHIP IN ITALIAN.

The UNIVERSITY COURT will, EARLY IN OCTOBER, appoint a  
LECTURER IN ITALIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, in the  
room of Dr. F. Agnoletti, resigned. The stipend of the Lectureship is  
250l. a year.

The Lecturer will be required to conduct Classes in Italian for the  
Ordinary and for the Honours Degree of Master of Arts.

Further information may be obtained on application, before  
SEPTEMBER 15, 1910, to THE SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY  
COURT, at the University.

July 7, 1910.

## CITY AND COUNTY BOROUGH OF BELFAST.

THE LIBRARY AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION COMMITTEE  
invite applications for the position of PROFESSOR OF PURE AND  
APPLIED CHEMISTRY at the MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTI-  
TUTE, BELFAST.

Salary 190l. per annum, increasing to 400l. per annum.

Particulars of the duties and conditions of appointment may be  
obtained from the undersigned, with whom applications, on the  
special forms provided for the purpose, must be lodged not later than  
noon on THURSDAY, August 11, 1910. (Time extended from July 30,  
the date previously announced.)

Canvassing is forbidden and will disqualify.

F.R.A.S. C. FORTH, Principal.

Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.

## HARTLEY UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, SOUTHAMPTON.

Principal: S. W. RICHARDSON, D.Sc. M.A.

Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER in  
MATHEMATICS.

Salary 190l. per annum.

Applications, giving particulars of age, training, qualifications, and  
experience, with copies of three recent testimonials, must be sent to  
the Principal on or before JULY 22, 1910.

Further particulars may be obtained upon application to THE  
REGISTRAR.

## UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

The COUNCIL is about to appoint a LECTURER AND DEMON-  
STRATOR IN EDUCATION, who will also act as a Tutor to Women  
Students in the Department. A Woman Graduate of a British  
University is preferred, who has had experience in the training of  
teachers.

Further conditions may be obtained from THE REGISTRAR, to  
whom applications should be sent on or before JULY 22.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland,  
15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New  
York Post Office as Second Class matter.

THE ATHENÆUM is published on  
FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

## LEAMINGTON EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

LEAMINGTON MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ART.

WANTED, to commence duties on SEPTEMBER 1, a HEAD  
MASTER for the above School (Day and Evening Classes). Applicants  
must possess the necessary qualifications required by the Board of  
Education or their equivalent, and must be specially strong in  
Painting (including Landscapes). They must also have organising  
ability and good experience. The selected candidate will be required  
to devote his whole time to the duties of the Office. Salary 200l.  
250l., according to qualifications and experience.  
Special forms of application may be obtained from  
STEPHEN MELLOWES, B.Sc., Director of Education,  
Avenue Road, Leamington Spa.

## COUNTY OF LONDON.

CENTRAL SCHOOL.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for appoint-  
ment to the HEAD-TEACHERSHIP of the LAURISTON ROAD  
MIXED SCHOOL, HACKNEY, N.E., which will shortly be opened in  
AUGUST next as a Central School, the curriculum having a com-  
mercial bias.

The appointment is open both to Men and Women. The scale of  
salaries is:—For Women, 225l., rising to 300l. by annual increments of  
25l., and a final increment of 50l. a year; for Men, 300l., rising to 400l.  
by annual increments of 10l. a year. Candidates must, as a rule, have  
had ten years' experience in teaching in a Public Elementary,  
or in a Secondary Day School, and the successful candidate, if  
not already in the service of the Council, will be required to undergo a  
medical examination.

The object of the School will be to provide a four years' course of  
training for Pupils between the ages of 11 and 16 which will prepare  
the Pupils for entry into commercial life immediately upon leaving  
School.

Applications for appointment must be made on forms to be obtained  
on application (provided that a stamped addressed envelope is  
enclosed) to THE EDUCATION OFFICER (E.12), London County  
Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C. The com-  
pleted forms must be returned to the Education Officer not later than  
by the first post on MONDAY, July 25, 1910.

For full information as to the nature of a Central School, and as to  
the detailed conditions of appointment to this post, reference should  
be made to the issue of the *London County Council Gazette* for July 11,  
1910, which may be obtained through any Newsagent or from Messrs.  
F. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.,  
Price 1d.; post free 15d. The *Gazette* can be seen in most London  
Public Libraries.

Canvassing will be held to be a disqualification for employment.

B. L. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.  
July 11, 1910.

## BERKSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MAIDENHEAD COUNTY BOYS' SCHOOL.

The following MASTERS will be REQUIRED, to begin duties in  
SEPTEMBER next:—

(1) ASSISTANT MASTER, qualified to teach Science and Mathe-  
matics to higher forms. Commencing salary 120l.-150l., according to  
experience.

(2) ASSISTANT MASTER, specially qualified to teach Latin and  
French. A knowledge of conversational French is required. Com-  
mencing salary 120l.-140l., according to experience.

(3) ASSISTANT MASTER, specially qualified to teach English,  
History, and Geography. Commencing salary 120l.-140l., according to  
experience.

(4) ASSISTANT MASTER to take charge of the Junior Depart-  
ment. Ability to teach Vocal Music according to the requirements of  
the Board of Education would be an additional qualification. Com-  
mencing salary 120l.-140l., according to experience.

The above salaries are on the Berkshire Education Committee's  
Scale, which may be obtained on application.

Applications, accompanied by copies of recent testimonials, should  
be sent to THE HEAD MASTER, care of Education Secretary,  
8, Market Place, Reading.

## KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

TONBRIDGE HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER, a Gentleman (Graduate preferred)  
qualified to teach MATHEMATICS and PHYSICS in EVENING  
CLASSES, at the TONBRIDGE and TONBRIDGE WELLS  
TECHNICAL INSTITUTES. The candidate appointed will also be  
required to undertake a certain amount of Secretarial work under the  
supervision of the Director. Initial salary 150l. per annum.—Further  
details may be obtained upon application to Mr. H. W. CROOK, B.Sc.,  
Director for Further Education, Technical Institute, Tonbridge  
Wells, to whom applications should be sent not later than JULY 21.  
Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

By Order of the Committee, FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.

Carlton House, Westminster, S.W., July 11, 1910.

## EXETER DIOCESAN TRAINING COLLEGE.

The COMMITTEE desire applications for the following appoint-  
ments:—

(1) RESIDENT TUTOR, to act as Assistant Normal Master, and to  
give instruction in Nature Study. Must be a University Graduate.  
Preference will be given to candidates willing to hold a Commission in  
the Territorial force. Remuneration: Board and residence in  
College, and an initial salary of 1200l. per annum.

(2) RESIDENT DRAWING MASTER, who will be required also to  
act as Assistant Teacher in the Franchise School. Remuneration: Board  
and residence in College and an initial salary depending  
on qualifications and experience (but not less than 100l. per annum).  
Both will be required to enter upon their duties on SEPTEMBER 20.—Further particulars may be had from the Rev. K. H.  
COTTEMAN, M.A., Principal, to whom applications must be sent by  
WEDNESDAY, July 27.

## BARNSTAPLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The GOVERNORS of the BARNSTAPLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL require, in SEPTEMBER next, FOUR ASSISTANT MASTERS, including an experienced Science Master.

Salaries:—Two Seniors at 1901: rising to 2001.  
One Junior at 1201: rising to 1301.

Also FOUR ASSISTANT MISTRESSES to take Mathematics, English, French, Botany, Needlework, History, Geography, and Class Singing.

Salaries:—Two Seniors at 1301: rising to 1601.  
Two Juniors at 1101: rising to 1401.

Games desirable in all cases (but not compulsory). All applications for the above posts must be made on a Form which should state the subjects which can be taken. Such forms can be obtained from the undersigned upon the receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, and must be returned not later than JULY 27 next.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1910.

G. W. F. BROWN, Clerk to the Governors.

The Strand, Barnstaple.

## THE COUNTY SCHOOL, HYDE.

To commence duties next SEPTEMBER, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS, to teach French. Ability to teach one or two subsidiary subjects a recommendation; must also be prepared to supervise the Grooms. Salary 1225 per annum.—Apply at once, stating age, experience, qualifications, and giving copies of testimonials, to THE HEAD MASTER.

S. ASHWORTH, Clerk to the Governors.

Education Offices, Hyde, July 12, 1910.

## Situations Wanted.

GENTLEWOMAN, 30, University education, travels, literature, languages, desires ENGAGEMENT as LITERARY SECRETARY or COMPANION-SECRETARY.—Address A. W., Box 1700, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

WANTED, POST in LIBRARY, Public or Private. Ten years' experience. Good Catalogue and excellent testimonials. Willing to go abroad.—Box 1710, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

ADVERTISER recommends for any position of trust (Manageress, Matron, Secretary, or Superintendent) a WIDOW LADY, capable, energetic, trustworthy, ten years' training in a Government Department, tall, active, good appearance, and in prime of life.—Box 1698, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

## Sales by Auction.

## Miscellaneous Books.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, July 20, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, including Logan's *Oxonia* and *Cantabrigia Illustrata*, 3 vols.—Boswell's *Tour of the Hebrides—Largy, Voyage de l'Écluse*, and other Books with Coloured Plates—Creswell's *Among the Red Deer—Burgoyne's Expedition to Canada*, boards, 1780—*Early Accounts of Greenland*, East India, Cape of Good Hope, &c.—in black letter—*Early Curious Books and Tracts in Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century Literature—Purchas's His Pilgrimages*, Library Edition, 20 vols.—Books on *Ethnology and Folk-lore—Standard Historical Works—The Surgeon-General ROBERT ROUSE of Belfast and Swinburne, Morris, and others—The Pentland Stevenson*, 20 vols.—*Dickens's Works*, National Edition, 40 vols.—*Books of Reference*, &c.—also early Coloured Views of New York and Washington, &c.

To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

The valuable Library of the late Surgeon-General ROBERT ROUSE, and a Portion of the Library of the Rev. STOPFORD A. BROOKE, M.A. LL.D.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, July 18, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the valuable LIBRARY of ILLUSTRATED FRENCH and ENGLISH BOOKS of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries of the Surgeon-General ROBERT ROUSE of Belfast, comprising Original Editions and Reprints in limited issues of rare French and English Literary Classics, &c., many in fine Bindings by English and French Artists; also a PORTION of the LIBRARY of the Rev. STOPFORD A. BROOKE, M.A. LL.D., 1, Manchester Square, W., consisting of First Editions of the best-known English Writers, Arnold, Austen, Blake, Browning, Byron, Fitzgerald, Lang, Morris, Rossetti, Shelley, Swinburne, Tennyson, Wordsworth, &c.—Publications of the Kelmscott and other Modern Art Presses, &c.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had.

## Engravings.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on TUESDAY, July 19, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, ENGRAVINGS (Framed and in the Portfolio), comprising a Collection of Engravings after H. Bunbury—American and other Views—Engravings after J. M. W. Turner, including a Complete Set of the *Liber Studiorum—Modern Enchirons* by D. Y. Cameron, Seymour Haden, C. Meryon, W. Strang, Percy Thomas, and others—*Arundel Society Publications*, including several of the important Sets—*Fancy Subjects* of the English School, after J. Opie, A. Kaufmann, G. Morland, J. E. Cyprian, F. Wheatley, Huet Villiers, and others, some printed in Colours—*Mezzotint* and *Stipple Portraits* after J. Downman, Sir J. Reynolds, Sir T. Lawrence, Sir G. Kneller, &c.—*Line Engravings* by J. G. Wille, R. Morghen, J. C. Richomme, F. Forster, J. Longhi, and others, some in Proof State—*Baxter Colour Prints—Drawings—Sporting Prints*, &c.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

## Valuable and important Books and Manuscripts.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, July 21, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, valuable and rare OLD and MODERN BOOKS and important ANCIENT ILLUMINATED and other MANUSCRIPTS, comprising the Property of J. A. RUSTON, Esq. (of Monks Manor, Lincoln); the Property of GEORGE HOLT WILSON, Esq. (of Redgrave Hall, Suffolk); a Portion of the LIBRARY of Dr. GIFFT, Bishop of Truro; and others, including Ancient Manuscripts on vellum from the Monastic Libraries of Waltham Holy Cross and St. Edmundsbury—a fine illuminated *Barum Book of Hours* of the Fifteenth Century—a fine Hebrew *Pentateuch*, Antiphonals, Graduals, Missals—an Indulgence of 1392, and other Manuscripts.

A SET OF THE FIRST FOUR FOLIO EDITIONS OF SHAKESPEARE and First Editions of the Merchant of Venice and other Plays, 1600—Early Editions of the Book of Common Prayer—rare Early Printed Books, English and Foreign—Indian and Persian Drawings—Agassiz's Original Survey of Bedfordshire, 1881—Turner's *Liber Studiorum—Gothic and Ornithological Works—Kelmscott Press Publications—Extra-Illustrated Books—Burns' Poems*, First or Kilmarnock Edition—Original Autograph Manuscripts of Bret Harte—Original Drawings by Richard Doyle—Books in fine old Bindings—Pamphlets on America, &c.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

## China.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, July 25, at 1 o'clock precisely, ORIENTAL, ENGLISH, and CONTINENTAL PORCELAIN and POTTERY, comprising Specimens of Worcester, Derby, Chelsea, Nantgarw, Höchst, Dresden, Vienna, and other well-known Factories, and a few Old English Glazes.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

## Coins and Medals.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, July 25, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, GOLD, SILVER, and COPPER COINS and MEDALS, comprising Greek and Roman Coins—English Coins of the Anglo-Saxon and later periods—Continental and Colonial Coins, and a few War Medals—Coin Cabinets, &c.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

## Valuable Books, Autograph Letters, and Manuscripts.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on TUESDAY, July 26, at 1 o'clock precisely, valuable BOOKS, AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, and MANUSCRIPTS, comprising Letters and Manuscripts of Burns, Byron, Peppys, Tennyson, Lamb, Thackeray, Coleridge, Oscar Wilde, &c.—English and Foreign Sovereigns, Princes, Statesmen, Artists, Actresses, Literary Men, &c.

THE ORIGINAL AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT OF LORD BYRON'S SIEGE OF CORINTH, 1818.

A Manuscript English Anthology of the Seventeenth Century—Irish Manuscripts from the Collection of Maurice Lenihan, M.R.I.A.—Books on Birds by Lord Lilford, Dresser and Sharpe, Thomas Bewick, and others—Books with Coloured Plates by Ackermann—Cartes de Visite and Humorous Subjects by Cruikshank, &c.—rare Early Printed Books, English and Foreign—Works on the Fine Arts, &c.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

## Engravings, Drawings, and Oil Paintings.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 1 o'clock precisely, ENGRAVINGS, Framed and in the Portfolio, in Line, Stipple, and Mezzotint, some in Colours, comprising Fancy Subjects and Landscapes—Mezzotint Portraits after English Eighteenth-Century Artists—Mezzotints by R. Houston after Rembrandt, &c.—a few Pencil Drawings by Phil May—and Water-Colour Drawings and Oil Paintings by and attributed to J. B. C. Corot, David Cox, G. Morland, G. Vincent, J. M. Whistler, &c.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

## Books and Manuscripts.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 1 o'clock precisely, BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, including the Property of the Rev. J. C. TAYLOR; the LIBRARY of a GENTLEMAN, deceased, removed from Abham Road, Stoke Newington, N., comprising Works on Trade and Commerce, Works by and on Shakespeare and Milton—Occult Literature, Early Theology, &c.; ALPINE BOOKS, the Property of a MEMBER of the ALPINE CLUB, and other Properties, comprising Bacon's *Instauratio Magna*, First Edition, 1620—Complete Set of the *Alpine Journal—Costume Books—Important Heraldic and Genealogical Works*, &c.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

## Coins and Medals.

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## Engravings.

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Lord Glenesk and 'The Morning Post.'  
By Reginald Lucas. (Alston Rivers.)

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Peter Borthwick placed the struggling journal at Palmerston's disposal, and Mr. Lucas gives numerous illustrations of the way in which that able, but unscrupulous, statesman used the press. Borthwick sent his son Algernon to Paris as correspondent, and we get an engaging picture of a young man confident in his own powers, practising the strictest economy, yet frequently beating his rivals in the transmission of news. Anon the *Coup d'état* occurred, and Algernon Borthwick escorted Mrs. Norton through the streets, her magnificent eyes disarming sergeants and lieutenants. His delighted father compared his writing at one time with that of Johnson, at another with Addison's.

Palmerston having taken upon himself to approve of the *Coup d'état*, and having been duly ejected from office in consequence, Algernon Borthwick had an audience with Louis Napoleon, and presented him with a version of the incidents which, in view of later knowledge, can only be called farcically humorous:—

"I related to him the sudden manner of Lord P.'s dismissal, and how astonished was all England when it read on the morning of the 24th in the *Times*, chosen by the Ministry for its organ, the news of its favourite minister's abrupt dismissal. I told him that no doubt he was aware of the enmity which some of the 'Elder Statesmen of Europe' bore to anything so honest and English as our foreign policy—that intrigues had been carefully hatched, having for their object the overthrow of our English minister, and that the coup d'état in France had offered an opportunity and the excuse for their consummation."

It must be an open question how far Napoleon III. and Palmerston ever succeeded in deceiving one another, but the "Elder Statesmen" theory was decidedly a tough proposition.

*The Morning Post* continued to be Palmerstonian and Napoleonic, with Protection as a minor enthusiasm, long after Peter Borthwick had died, an involved and weary man, in 1852, and his son, aged twenty-two, had bravely accepted the responsibilities of newspaper management. Mr. Lucas refrains from quoting a severe entry in *The Greville Memoirs* (viii. 2) after *The Morning Post* had published a violent article against Prussia in December, 1855:—

"As it contained a statement of what the Emperor Napoleon had said to Baron Seebach, which was exactly what Persigny told Clarendon, this alone would prove, if any proof were required, that the article was inserted either by Palmerston or Persigny. *The Morning Post* derives its only importance from being the Gazette of Palmerston and of the French Government, and it is not very easy to determine which of the two is guilty of this article."

From this biography we discover that the guilty man was Persigny (p. 141), as Greville suspected next day.

Still, Mr. Lucas properly quotes Borthwick's denial that the paper was either subsidized or "nobbled" by the French Government, as Lord Malmesbury ac-

cused it of having been in his 'Memoirs of an Ex-Minister.' Its relations both with Persigny and Palmerston were intimate, but clean-handed. Borthwick, it appears, was dispatched, in 1861, on a mission to Broadlands with a proposal from the French Government that Italy should buy Herzegovina from the Turks, and then exchange it for Venetia with Austria. This reconstruction of the map of Europe, like other projects of Napoleon III.'s, has since come to pass, though by very different means. Palmerston seems to have been polite, but evasive. Meanwhile Lady Palmerston was doing her best to get the ladies of Borthwick's family tickets for Almack's.

We learn a good deal from Mr. Lucas about *The Owl*, the merry little journal which Borthwick, in the full vigour of his manhood, conducted *pari passu* with *The Morning Post*. Alas! its jokes read but dully to-day, though the secretary of Napoleon III. took one of its fabrications in all seriousness.

Of greater interest are the pages devoted to Borthwick's successful efforts to bring prosperity to his paper, and the negotiations which ended in his becoming its proprietor. Mr. Lucas exaggerates somewhat the courage required to reduce the price to a penny; what Borthwick really did was to make a virtue of necessity, though no doubt the change was ably carried out. He kept himself admirably informed through Montagu Corry and other friends, and could follow the ins and outs of foreign policy with intuitive skill. But we cannot bring ourselves to believe that a leading article in *The Morning Post* forced the Government of the day to uphold the neutrality of Belgium in 1870. The conductors of political journals are naturally prone to mistake the *post hoc* for the *propter hoc*.

Mr. Lucas has a good deal to tell us about Borthwick's career as a conscientious M.P., and rather too much about the foundation of the Primrose League, concerning which he has little that is new to add. Though he only came to know the subject of his biography towards the close of last century, Mr. Lucas presents Borthwick by means of his letters to his wife as a suavely attractive figure in society, and touches on his intimacy with Queen Victoria, his neighbour in Scotland. Many good stories are scattered about the book; Bernal Osborne's experiences at Hughenden may serve as a specimen:—

"Another night he dined in the company of Bernal Osborne, who had some ill-natured things to say about Hughenden; he complained of everything, from the furniture to the conversation, and of having been called upon to assist at the planting of a royal tree, bareheaded: 'They put three sovereigns beneath it: of course the gardener had it up again.'"

A judicious tribute is paid in these pages to Oliver Borthwick, a young man of promise, whose premature death saddened the last years of his father's life. But those who have borne the burden and

heat of the night are mostly relegated to foot-notes. Among the talented writers who have served *The Morning Post*, we certainly expected some mention of Mr. Spenser Wilkinson; yet Lord Wolseley is found writing on p. 394 that the writer or inspirer of a leading article on the Army ought to be "S. of S. for War!" Again, we get racy letters from Mr. Winston Churchill during the South African War, but Mr. E. F. Knight (who was seriously wounded), Mr. Prevost Battersby, and Mr. John Stuart are not given the notice they deserve. Lord Glenesk, nevertheless, took the chair at a dinner given in Mr. Knight's honour on July 25th, 1900, and made it the occasion of one of his liveliest after-dinner speeches.

*Bess of Hardwick and her Circle.* By Maud Stepney Rawson. (Hutchinson & Co.)

THE story of Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, best known as Bess of Hardwick, is rich in historical associations. The wife of two of the leading men of her times, and the ancestress of a great ducal house, she was closely associated with the failing fortunes of the most celebrated of Scottish queens and the rising splendours of that hapless sovereign's rival, whilst her potent personality was fitly commemorated in more than one lordly pile. Mrs. Rawson has not, perhaps, fully succeeded in weaving the two strands into one smooth thread, but she has made praiseworthy efforts to do so; and her enthusiasm and industry go far to make of her first essay in history a book that is both useful and readable. Many contemporary letters which are not readily accessible are printed; and the connecting narrative is clear and unpretentious.

We are introduced to the future great lady as a red-haired girl of twelve in the London house of her aunt, Lady Zouche. Here she seems to have encountered the sickly youth from her native county of Derby whose widow she became at thirteen. From this Barlow (or Barley) she probably inherited little to add to her scanty dowry; but in the last year of Henry VIII., she married as her second husband the rich and rising Sir William Cavendish, who had sold his manors in the South and West to acquire those demesnes in the Northern Midlands which were thenceforth to be associated with his family. Cavendish did not live to see the reign of the Virgin Queen, but he left his wife richly endowed and with children of her own to inherit Chatsworth and Hardwick and Welbeck.

The date of Bess's third marriage to Sir William Saint Loe (or Seyntlow), captain of the Queen's Guard and Grand Butler of England, is not given. Queen Elizabeth graciously approved the match, though, as we learn from a passage in one

of the husband's letters to "my honest sweet Chatsworth," which appears twice within a few pages, she sometimes grudged his absence from Court. The duration of the marriage was even shorter than that of the previous union; but once more the widow was left with an accession of property, though St. Loe had daughters by a previous marriage and no issue by this. The acquisitive Bess had provided for this contingency in the marriage contract. In 1568 she wedded a third widower and fourth husband in the person of the sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, whom she also managed to survive. This match was preceded by a union between the houses of Talbot and Cavendish in the persons of a son and daughter of each contracting party, so that a Cavendish succeeded her mother as Countess of Shrewsbury, whilst the Cavendish sons, besides taking their mother's own estates, obtained a share of the Talbot property.

At the date of her last marriage, if we accept the year of birth given in the 'D.N.B.,' Bess of Hardwick was in her fiftieth year, though Mrs. Rawson makes her two years younger. There is evidence in the form of letters of her activity as builder of Chatsworth (not, of course, the present mansion) before this; and as a Lady of the Bedchamber Lady St. Loe had earned a reprimand for having been a confidante of the unfortunate Lady Catherine Grey.

But it is as Countess of Shrewsbury, sharing the perilous honour of the custody of Mary, Queen of Scots, with that "great gentleman" her husband, that she first emerges as a prominent figure in the life of her time. The illustrious captive whilst in their custody was mainly kept at the Earl's castles of Tutbury and Sheffield; but she was occasionally also at Chatsworth, and was sometimes allowed a few weeks at Buxton for the benefit of her health. The relations between Queen and Countess passed through several phases, and had a serious effect upon the family peace of the gaolers themselves. At first the Queen of Scots is to see the Countess "but rarely," and we find the Earl complaining of her absence at Chatsworth whilst he is mounting guard at the far from delectable Tutbury. But soon his "dear none" is more often in the company of "this Queen here" at Wingfield, and within a year the growing intimacy of prisoner and gaoler gives ground for suspicion, so that additional supervisors are associated with them. This was only temporary; but during the whole period of the Norfolk intrigue the Shrewsburys had to be on the alert against hostile criticism. Cecil after a visit to Chatsworth testified in their favour, as did also Sir Ralph Sadleir when he took the Earl's place during his absence as Lord High Steward at Norfolk's trial and execution.

Sir Ralph tells Burghley how his hostess had executed at Sheffield her duty of

informing Mary of her pitiful suitor's fate. We can hardly agree with the author that Lady Shrewsbury was unduly harsh in her performance of the task, which, as she is aware, had been anticipated; and one cannot help a smile at her ingenuousness in missing the irony of the experienced diplomatist's reference to the Queen's demeanour, one of her most elaborate pieces of acting. The words which follow might surely have disabused her of the notion that Sadleir was "much touched."

In view of Elizabeth's expressed dislike that the confinement of Shrewsbury's daughter-in-law should take place where the Scots Queen was, because "women and strangers" would "repair thither," the Earl himself, "with two of my children," christened the child born in Sheffield Castle; it is no wonder that we soon find him expressing himself as "right well contented to be discharged," and asking for some proof of appreciation of his services. He obtained neither boon for many long years; and meanwhile much happened.

Building and matchmaking were Bess of Hardwick's ruling passions. The former seems to have been the original cause of her quarrel with Shrewsbury; the latter brought her Elizabeth's displeasure and a sojourn in the Tower. Without her husband's knowledge, Lady Shrewsbury arranged a match at Rufford Abbey between her daughter Elizabeth and Charles Stewart, Earl of Lennox, the issue of which was the Lady Arabella. The author acquits the mother of the bride of any understanding with Mary Stewart in regard to it; but it is certain that the alliance served to reconcile the Queen of Scots with Lennox's mother (also the mother of Darnley), and her subsequent schemes for Arabella showed that Bess of Hardwick knew she was playing for a high stake. But it was a dangerous game. A letter from Leicester to Shrewsbury a few months after her release indicates no suspicion on Elizabeth's part, for it expresses the latter's "very good opinion of my Lady's wisdom and discretion," and the wish that she should continue in the company of the captive Queen.

Leicester himself came to Buxton for a cure not very long after this, and the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury received a singular epistle of thanks from his royal mistress for entertaining her favourite at Chatsworth. Mrs. Rawson prints side by side the still freer draft which was not sent; noting Creighton's view that the Queen meant to convey a reproof, but recording her own opinion that only chaff was intended, and that Burghley or Walsingham edited the missive, excising the more undignified passages.

Burghley also was at Buxton in 1577. The Lord Treasurer understood the value of the services rendered to the Crown with such care and at so much cost by the lord of Tutbury and Sheffield, and his goodwill was always at Shrewsbury's disposal;



but in a characteristic letter he checked the matchmaking devices of the Countess, when she wished to extend them to his own family. It seems that advantage had been taken "by some that loved me not" "to confirm in her Majesty a former conceit...that I was of late become friendly to the Queen of Scots," and that on the statesman's return from Buxton he had had "very sharp reproofs" for going, "with plain charging of me for favouring" her, and that "Her Majesty did directly conceive that my being there was by means of your Lordship and my Lady." He recognizes the fantastic character of the "conceit," but gives it as a main reason for declining the overture made to him for a matrimonial alliance.

Even more fantastic than the notion of the faithful Talbot watchdog helping the Protestant statesman to plot treason with the champion of the Catholic cause is the conception of a guilty intrigue between the elderly Shrewsbury and the captive Queen, which his Countess caused to be circulated after their quarrel. Mary, on her part, accused Lady Shrewsbury of warning her against her own husband, and even of offering her means of escape, and making "her son Charles Cavendish swear to me in her presence that he would reside in London on purpose to serve" her and give her Court news. It is clear that, as the author points out, the Countess gradually made a complete change of front towards her prisoner as the latter's fortunes became more desperate, and her own ambitious schemes for her granddaughter faded away; but she wisely discounts the charges as "an exaggeration of the Countess's opportunism." Similarly she assesses at its true value, as "concentrated venom" calculated to operate still more upon Elizabeth than against its ostensible object, the notorious "scandal letter" containing the alleged conversational calumnies of Bess of Hardwick against her royal namesake.

Still, on the whole, one gets the impression that Mrs. Rawson has taken an all too lenient, though tolerably dispassionate, view of a hard, grasping, and none too scrupulous woman, who would go almost all lengths to serve her avarice and love of power. As to the domestic dissensions of the "costly Countess" and her last husband, it certainly looks as though the Earl were disposed to be high-handed in dealing with his servants and property; but he was not a man to take lightly such a step as an entreaty to Walsingham to get his son Gilbert Talbot to leave "that wicked woman's company," or, without good cause, to persist in defying the royal injunctions to live with the wife thus characterized. According to his own statement, by her words and deeds his spouse showed that "she doth deadly hate him, and hath called him knave, fool, and beast to his face, and hath mocked and mowed at him." It could not have been more than "a partial exaggeration" when the Spanish am-

bassador reported Shrewsbury, on his retirement in 1585, as thanking the Queen of England for delivering him from "two devils, the Queen of Scotland and his wife."

The author has consoled herself for "certain hard and bitter facts of the history" by writing two chapters of fiction. The first is a spirited imagining of the scene at Tutbury while preparations are going on for the reception of the Scottish Queen in February, 1569; the second, called 'Love and the Woodman,' recounts in sympathetic strain the wooing of Lennox and young Elizabeth Cavendish at Rufford in the autumn of 1574, and its furtherance by the craft of the girl's mother. The two rocks of intrusive modernism and Wardour Street jargon are successfully avoided in these interludes.

The book is well illustrated with portraits and views of Hardwick, and the various places where Mary Stewart was imprisoned when under Shrewsbury's charge; and the last chapter is devoted to an account of "My Lady's Mansions," other than Chatsworth.

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*The Fourth Gospel in Research and Debate.*  
By Benjamin Wisner Bacon. (Fisher Unwin.)

THIS volume contains a series of essays on the origin of the Fourth Gospel, some of which have appeared in *The Hibbert Journal*, *The Expositor*, and other magazines. They deal with the external, and the direct and indirect internal evidence, and the "latest phases of debate and research." Prof. Bacon of necessity travels over well-trodden fields, and examines work that can no longer be called recent.

In the Introduction he begins with Lightfoot and his statement that the Fourth Gospel enunciates the Divinity, the Deity, of our Lord, and professes to have been written by the one man, of all others, who had the greatest opportunities of knowing the truth. Prof. Bacon thinks that we are driven to the alternative: either Synoptics, or John.

"Either the former," he says, "are right in their complete silence regarding pre-existence and incarnation, and their subordination of the doctrine of Jesus' person...or else John is right in making Jesus' work and message supremely a manifestation of his own glory as the incarnate Logos, effecting an atonement for the world which has otherwise no access to God."

He who says that we are driven to an alternative must contradict himself and say that we are not, or must accept one or other of the necessary conclusions. Prof. Bacon should show that Lightfoot's statements do not compel us to choose between the Synoptics and John, or he should make the choice. It is true that the author is conscious of responsibility.

At the close of his long inquiry he says:—

"Acceptance of the critical view of the Fourth Gospel involves a great challenge and a great responsibility. There will be no longer the apostolic authority of an eyewitness, a confidant of Jesus' inmost consciousness. Still less will it be possible to present the Christology of the fourth evangelist as the personal testimony of Jesus to himself....What the Church of the second century did for its generation should be done again for ours. The story of God in Christ, 'changing the relation of the world to himself,' should be so told by modern historical research, so interpreted by modern philosophic thought, that men 'may believe that Jesus is the Christ the Son of God, and in believing may have life through his name.'"

If the story is to be told again, from what primary sources are the materials to be taken? Is the alternative once more the Synoptics or John? Prof. Bacon, it is plain, rejects the Christology of the fourth Evangelist, and therefore it may be presumed that he accepts that which is supplied by the other three Evangelists. The Fourth Gospel is to him nothing more than the story of Christ as told by the Church of the second century for its generation; and perhaps he would say that the story of the Synoptics is the similar attempt of the Church of the first century.

Prof. Bacon is an uncompromising opponent of the traditional theory of the authorship of the Fourth Gospel, and many pages of his book are devoted to a criticism of defenders of that theory, of whom Prof. Sanday is one. Such criticism is doubtless justifiable, but space is devoted to it which might have been occupied by constructive argument. His own position, however, is made plain. He holds that the structure of John reveals a theoretic purpose: The conception of Jesus' career and His relation to environment suggest the disputes of the post-Apostolic age. The teaching of Jesus is a developed Paulinism, and the reported incidents of His life are dependent on Synoptic tradition, which is sometimes misunderstood, and "more often than not exaggerated and distorted to fit theological assumptions as to his superhuman nature." We are told that

"it is Paul who really speaks again to us through the pages of the Fourth Gospel, and Paul was not deceived when he wrote 'and we have the mind of Christ.' That disciple to whom his life had become no longer his own, but Christ living in him, speaks to us through the form of 'the disciple whom Jesus loved.'"

It is difficult to believe that St. Paul speaks through pages which record incidents which are misunderstood or exaggerated or distorted, and that the mind of Christ can be brought into association with such pages. The suggestion is made that we should take this Gospel as the choicest flower of the spiritual life of the Pauline Churches a half-century after St. Paul's death, and should study its spiritual lessons "against the back-

ground of that inward history." What we are really invited to do is to engage in the consideration of the teaching of certain Churches regarding Christ, and, of course, we are not to expect to find the historical Jesus.

The challenge to point to an individual, other than the son of Zebedee, competent to produce the Johannine writings, is met by Dr. Bacon. Why, he asks, "should not this nameless Elder be the same as that nameless and venerable Elder of Ephesus to whom Justin Martyr... owed his own conversion?" In another passage this suggestion is spoken of as a working hypothesis. There is at least one difficulty to be met. It is not known that the venerable Elder was of Ephesus. Justin does not specify the place where he met him, though long afterwards Eusebius declared that the dialogue between Justin and Trypho, in which the talk with the Elder is recorded, was held at Ephesus. But Flavia Neapolis, Corinth, and Alexandria have been put forward in opposition to Ephesus.

Prof. Bacon describes this volume as semi-popular and semi-technical in character. Is the admission of semi-popularity an excuse for the sentence: "The mere unreformed critic might prefer not to be required to take the sacred writer's professed devotion to truth and loyalty to the concrete facts of history in a Pickwickian sense"?

*Hinchingbrooke.* By Edward George Henry Montagu, 8th Earl of Sandwich. (A. L. Humphreys.)

HINCHINGBROOKE, situated by the side of the high road from Huntingdon, is an interesting house in beautifully wooded grounds. The distinction of its successive possessors—the Cromwells and the Montagus—has made its story a matter of moment to all interested in the history of their country, but Pepys, the protégé of the first Earl of Sandwich, has also made the place familiar by the record of the pride he felt in all things connected with his patron and family. Pepys's own house at Brampton is almost under the shadow of Hinchingbrooke, although on the other side of the high road. Hinchingbrooke is one of those names which you can spell pretty much as you like, and you need not despair of finding an authority for any form; but there is this to be said for that used as the title of this book, that it follows the spelling of the letters patent of Charles II. conferring the peerage on the first Earl of Sandwich. There is a curious misprint on p. 22, where the fourth Earl is styled fourth Earl of Hinchingbrooke.

Hinchingbrooke was originally the house of a Benedictine priory of nuns removed by William the Conqueror from Eltesley, in Cambridgeshire. The only prioresses whose names are recorded are three, viz., Emma, who died in 1275; Ellen Wells,

who succeeded her; and Alice Wylton, the last prioress. Lord Sandwich registers these in his list of hostesses at Hinchingbrooke. The site of the nunnery was granted at the dissolution of the religious houses to Sir Richard Williams (nephew of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex), who adopted the name of their mother, to which the "malleus monachorum" had given renown. Nun's Bridge and Nun's Meadows on the west side of Hinchingbrooke Park keep the Nunnery in remembrance, and Pepys specially refers to the former. A wing of the house is still called the Nunneries, and the burial-ground was on the east side of the house, now a portion of the garden. Lord Sandwich says that a skeleton was found in 1909 only three feet below the surface of the gravel walk. The refectory is the present laundry, and the chapel is now the library. When the staircase was altered in 1830, two stone coffins containing the remains of prioresses were found there.

There are no records of the buildings undertaken by the Cromwells, but Lord Sandwich supposes that the north front was constructed by them, as well as the circular bay window which originally stood in the east front. These are decorated with shields and crests of the Cromwell family, the arms of Queen Elizabeth, and heraldic devices of the Tudors.

Sir Oliver Cromwell was thoroughly loyal. He entertained Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. in royal style. James I. is reported to have said to him: "Marry, mon, thou hast treated me better than any ane syn I left Edinbro'." The splendid feasting impaired his fortune, and he was forced to sell Hinchingbrooke to Sir Sydney Montagu, who married Paulina Pepys—a marriage which greatly influenced the fortunes of the Diarist.

It is interesting to speculate as to the feelings of Sir Oliver Cromwell, who lived until 1655, concerning his nephew the Protector, who was named after the sturdy Cavalier, to very little purpose. Pepys is the authority for an account of some "chargeable" alterations to the house begun in 1661. He refers on June 15th, 1664, to the new waterworks and the *Ora*. The author does not explain what this word really meant, but the best explanation is that it is the Spanish *noría*, a water-wheel worked by a mule. There is no difficulty as to the loss of the *n*, as the confusion of the article *an* with substantives having an initial vowel is common in English, and a *noría* naturally becomes *an oria*, the dropping of the *i* easily following this corruption.

A serious fire took place in 1830, and extensive alterations were carried out under the direction of Edward Blore, the architect. Considerable additions to the house have been made by the present Earl, as well as the beautiful arrangement of the gardens.

The relations of Pepys with "My Lord" Montagu give point to some of the most important passages in the Diary, and he

well repaid by wise advice the favour of his much-respected patron. The first Earl of Sandwich was an easygoing man, and he had great reason to appreciate the cleverness of Pepys, who saved him from many troubles. It is to be hoped that the facts of Lord Sandwich's life will shortly be placed before the public in a fresh light by Mr. F. R. Harris.

This book contains an interesting account of the fine portraits and many objects of interest in the house. Prominent among the latter are the ribbon of the Order of the Garter and the watch which were on the body of the Earl when it was found floating off Harwich on June 10th, 1672, thirteen days after his death in the battle of Solebay, where his ship the Royal James was set on fire by a Dutch fireship.

The Earl of Sandwich has produced an interesting volume, containing many particulars of value, for which we are grateful. The information, however, that is given makes us wish and ask for more.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*A Life for a Life.* By Robert Herrick. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS is a specimen of very earnest fiction, in which the sentiment of humanity takes a foremost place. It is a long story, and as a novel not particularly convincing. The hero sacrifices love and fortune to his ideals in a way which we are not persuaded he would do. Through the book marches a somewhat sinister and disturbing figure of an "anarch," who turns out to be a revolting son of the millionaire monopolist with whose daughter the hero falls in love. The setting is American, and there are some vivid scenes of New York life. Yet we cannot say that the novel fulfils its conception, or that the ending satisfies us.

*The Twisted Foot.* By Henry Milner Rideout. (Constable & Co.)

MR. RIDEOUT follows up his striking studies in the Orient, as exemplified in 'Dragon's Blood,' with a vivid tale of adventure, the theatre of which is Java. His writing shows throughout a close familiarity with both place and people, or perhaps we should rather say peoples; and his local colour, while in no wise overweighing the narrative, is exceptionally good. The main interest centres in a young American who embarks on a perilous quest, beset at every turn by a sinister conspiracy, bloodthirsty and mysterious, which is thwarted in the end after a signally original and ingenious fashion. There are thrills in plenty, but none of the cheaply sensational order, and the occasional note of tragedy is never forced. One of the pleasantest features is the author's quiet sense of humour, which comes as a welcome relief amid the darker events of the tale.



*The Other Side.* By Horace Annesley Vachell. (Nelson & Sons.)

MR. VACHELL combines two powerful ideas, artistic ambition and parental love, in this novel, which includes among its incidents the visit of a temporarily disincarnate musician to the soul of his dead wife. The author, in a "Prefatory Note," defends himself from a hypothetical charge of imitating Mr. Arnold Bennett's novel 'The Glimpse.' As a matter of fact, Mr. Vachell's sketch of life behind the veil has every appearance of having issued from his inner consciousness; it is very slight, and might have been better if Mr. Bennett's more elaborate picture had excited his emulation. Nevertheless Mr. Vachell has written a moving and notable story, in which the interest is considerable, thanks to his skilful and sympathetic character-drawing. The hero is a musician who for material gain postpones the task of giving public utterance to his highest inspiration, and becomes the slave of his own popularity, haunted by catchy tunes which he despises. His wife, who is of finer spirit, predeceases him, and after he has died induces him to return to his body that he may prevent their child from becoming a depraved worldling.

*The Cradle of a Poet.* By Elizabeth Godfrey. (John Lane.)

THE choice of a literary genius for the hero of her new novel imposed upon Miss Godfrey a task of considerable difficulty. In spite of picturesque local colour—that of stone-quarries by the sea in the South of England—the novel fails to hold the reader, as it is stodgy and ill-constructed, and possesses little charm of characterization. After one promising incident we are but faintly interested in the hero's literary career, although he is filled and attempts suicide. The heroine, who supports a degenerate husband by dancing, is sympathetically drawn, but has little chance of winning a heart outside her fictitious world.

*The Crimson Gate.* By G. Colmore. (Stanley Paul & Co.)

G. COLMORE has shown that she possesses not a few good qualities as a writer of fiction. She knows how to tell a story with directness and force; she has a sense of character; and she possesses the gift of sincerity. Her latest book displays these qualities less effectively than some of her earlier ones. It is, for the most part, an anti-vivisection tract done into fiction, the restraint of the artist being wholly lost in the eagerness of the controversialist. Why does the heroine—a singularly self-satisfied, pragmatical, sentimental person, whose equanimity is not greatly disturbed even when she ascertains that her husband has com-

mitted a murder—become a hospital nurse? Only that the author may enjoy a full opportunity of expressing her views about vivisection.

*The Way Up.* By M. P. Willcocks. (John Lane.)

ALL the characters in this novel talk and act so as to interest us, yet not so as entirely to exclude an uncomfortable doubt whether they talk and act as people do in real life. They are grouped round a philanthropist who employs his wife's money for the furtherance of schemes with which she has no sympathy—a situation essentially modern, but by no means entirely new in fiction. The same terms may be applied to the long discussions of social problems which occur on almost every page, though these are frequently able, and often brightened by flashes of what seems first-hand intuition. The story, in accordance with the latest fashion, is unduly protracted, and the interest consequently loses something.

*The Affair of the Envelope.* By Eirene Wigram. (Methuen & Co.)

THERE is more cleverness in this novel than interest. It gives the impression of cleverness wasted. In its nature, and because of its material, it belongs to the order of romance, and yet as romance it hangs fire. The story begins with a stolen envelope containing plans of British diplomacy in some Balkan principality. This opening seems to demand a subsequent development for which we look in vain. Undoubtedly the author has a sense of character; but she has yet fully to learn the craft of fiction-writing. However, as this is evidently a first book, the task should not be beyond her. The style is clear and unpretentious, and altogether the novel may be regarded as one of considerable promise.

## RECORDS.

*The Canterbury and York Society.—Diocesis Londoniensis, Registrum Radulphi Baldock, Pars Prima.* Edited by R. C. Fowler. —The Society above named is doing a good and important service to the cause of genuine historical knowledge by undertaking the issue of the episcopal registers of the central diocese of London. The earliest extant register is that of Ralph Baldock, who ruled over the see from 1304 to 1313, and with it are bound up portions of the registers of his three successors, Bishops Segrave, Newport, and Gravesend up to 1338. This volume is, however, more of the nature of an Act Book than a technical register, for it contains only a single institution and no lists of ordinations.

Mr. Fowler has edited it in a most satisfactory fashion. The text is an exact transcript, except that contracted terminations are extended, and only abstracts are supplied of a very few entries which

have already been printed in Wilkins's 'Concilia,' or elsewhere. The introduction is just what is required. It only covers four pages, but is sufficient. Outline biographies are given of Bishop Baldock and his three successors, and attention is drawn to the salient points of the manuscripts and their general contents.

Baldock's register does not throw much light on the general political history of his days. The chief points of that character which receive particular elucidation are papal provisions, the dispersal of the Templars consequent on their suppression, the collections of a subsidy for the University of Oxford and of a tenth for the expenses of the Scotch war, the standing dispute between the two archbishops about the bearing of the cross, and the official recommendation of Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, for canonization, which was drawn up in May, 1307.

With regard, however, to purely diocesan affairs, illustrative of the inner working of an important see in the days of Edward II., the acts of Bishop Baldock as here set forth are full of interest, and will be found to be more varied than the mere routine entries of several of the later bishops. The more ordinary matters here treated are commissions and certificates as to the purgation of alleged clerical offenders; the handing over to the Church authorities of clerks judged to be criminals, as in two or three cases of theft, by the civil courts; licences for absence for study, granted to juvenile incumbents; dispensations for illegitimacy to those seeking orders; appointment of penitentiaries; and licences for oratories and chapels.

There is a considerable series of monastic visitations and consequent injunctions. In addition to those undertaken by the bishop, several injunctions made by Archbishop Winchelsey during a metropolitical visitation in 1303 are transcribed into this register. We are quite in accord with the solitary reflection made by Mr. Fowler in his introduction, when he says that it is clear that these episcopal orders to particular houses were not mere formalities, but were aimed at redressing abuses.

A matter of more general interest is the reference to parochial visitation. Unfortunately no details are given; entries of that character are of very rare occurrence, though they occur in the Salisbury register. At this period the whole of Middlesex formed a single deanery, which was subdivided into three. Bishop Baldock held his primary visitation in 1306. On October 24th the rural dean was ordered to cite all rectors, vicars, and chaplains wherever celebrating, together with four or six lay parishioners according to the population of the parish, to appear at three different centres, namely in the church of St. Clement Danes on Monday, the vigil of All Saints; in the church of Kensington on the following Wednesday; and in the church of Hillingdon on the next Monday. A commission of three clergymen was at the same time appointed for the correction of offences and excesses which might then come to light among either clerks or laity.

The granting of indulgences to confessed penitents from enjoined penances, usually of forty days duration, was at that time a customary method adopted by the episcopate for inciting the faithful to good works. The acts of Bishop Baldock include the granting of such indulgences to those visiting, with devotion, the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury; to those friends, hearing mass or a sermon at the church of

Stoke Daubeney, or contributing to the sustenance of the fabric or its ornaments; to those acting in like manner when visiting the conventual church of St. Helen's, London; to those contributing to the rebuilding of the bridge of Stratford, on the high road between Coggeshall and Braintree, which had been washed away by a flood; and to those who prayed (June, 1306) for the good estate of the Prince of Wales, and said an Our Father and an Ave for the peace of the kingdom and the Church of England.

Yet another of these indulgences, of peculiar interest, was granted by the bishop in July, 1308, two days after he had appointed a warden of the old fabric of St. Paul's and of the various rents and funds for its sustentation, to all rectors, vicars, and parish priests throughout the diocese who celebrated twice a year with this intention, and exhorted their people to contribute to the repair of the cathedral church and to remember it in their wills. It is herein recited that storms and tempests of wind had recently done much damage to the fabric, so that the steeple (*turris elegans*) and the very roof of the church seemed about to fall. The elegant tower here named was the central tower crowned by a lead-covered timber spire, which was the highest building in the world, rising to a height of 520 feet.

Among other of the more unusual entries may be mentioned the prohibition of dances, wrestlings, and other sports in the churches and churchyards of Barking and of neighbouring churches within the deanery on the festivals of St. Margaret and St. Adelburge; the formal and expensive ceremony of reconciliation being ordered in the case of Braintree because one man hit another on the head with the church key producing a drop or two of blood (*alique gutte sanguinis*); and a commission issued to inquire into alleged miracles worked by a certain image in the church of "Assynden."

Perhaps the most remarkable action of all those here recorded of Bishop Baldock is the order made on the rector of St. Mildred, Poultry, to return to the artificer, one "Thydemannus de Alemannia," a crucifix of incorrect and ignoble shape. For this figure the rector had paid the then immense sum of 23*l.*, and Thydeman, who was an alien and pretended to be simple, was to be allowed to have the figure back provided he refunded the money and instantly left the country.

The only point in which Mr. Fowler's editing might be improved concerns the identification of strangely spelt place-names with the forms now in use.

*The Records of the City of Norwich.* Vol. II. Compiled and edited by the Rev. William Hudson and John Cottingham Tingey. (Jarrold & Sons.)—This substantial volume of some six hundred pages forms the conclusion of the admirable work accomplished by the editors of the valuable records of the city of Norwich. The first volume, which was favourably noticed in these columns, dealt with the government and administration of the city, and was chiefly the work of Mr. Hudson. The present, which is mainly from the pen of Mr. Tingey, deals with the social and industrial development of the capital of East Anglia. Students will be glad to find that a considerable number of selected records, from the thirteenth century downwards, are given in the original text, and the ordinary reader will be relieved to know that careful translations are supplied of those which occur in Latin or Norman-French. The selected documents are gleaned from the wealth of

ancient muniments preserved at Norwich. We are surprised, considering the numerous local disturbances and turmoils of which this city has been the theatre, that so vast a store of local and municipal history has survived.

More than two-thirds of this volume are occupied by the actual documents or abstracts, whilst 150 pages are devoted to an introduction on the economic history of the city, which reflects on the whole much credit on the editors' general grasp of the varied subjects under review. In these pages Mr. Tingey deals well with the probable origin and early growth of this important trading settlement, with its condition under the Romans, Angles, and Danes, and with the Norman conquest and its results. He shows conclusively that the early prosperity of Norwich was at its zenith towards the close of the thirteenth century, at a time when the citizens were carrying on a trade in dyed cloth, when many of their number were tanners, when the city was included in the lists of seaports, when there was an annual render of twenty-five herring pies to the king, and when the extant documents of the municipality afford ample and authoritative information as to its pecuniary position and the vigour of its local administration. At that period the public expenditure for which income was required was strictly limited. It was in the first place necessary to meet the demands of the crown. In addition to the herring pies, a fee-farm rent of 108*l.* had to be paid yearly, or the City liberties would be forfeited. The same was the case with numerous and oft-occurring fines and forfeitures which fell upon the citizens. The local expenditure was but small, for draining, paving, and lighting were not made the subject of any general levy until a considerably later date. Mr. Tingey, however, goes too far in stating that these three improvements were "unknown luxuries"; they were not infrequently carried out by the better class of citizens for their own advantage, and, as he himself admits, individual householders were even then, from time to time, ordered to supply them at their own expense, or by their own labour. The most important items of receipts were the fines paid for admission to the freedom of the city. The minimum admission fee to the liberties was 13*s.* 4*d.* for apprentices, and 1*l.* for foreigners. The disbursements included legal expenses, the salaries of officials, and the presents which were invariably given to the king's justices at the times of assize. As to public control the most important point, next to the maintaining of the due standards of bread and ale, was the management of the various craft-gilds which corresponded in several particulars to modern trade unions. In some respects, however, these gilds differed *in toto* from their present day equivalents, for the city bailiffs had to choose two or more persons for each craft, not necessarily from its members, to search for faulty work and to present it to the bailiffs and assembly, so that the offence might be punished by them. The dyers occupied a high place amongst the craftsmen. An agreement is extant, which was executed in 1286 between the citizens of Norwich, and the wool merchants of the Hanse Towns of Amiens and Corby in Picardy.

One of the many interesting details of this valuable volume is a long list of the various trades and occupations exercised in Norwich during the last half of the thirteenth century. Among the several obsolete terms occurs the word "Latoner," which is explained in a note as "a worker in

latten." Is it not possible that this is a misreading for "latomer" or "latamer," a word of corrupt Greek extraction signifying a mason? This latter term is met with in early muniments both of Durham and Lichfield.

*Southampton Record Society.—The History and Antiquity of Southampton by John Speed.* Edited by Elinor R. Aubrey. (Southampton, Cox & Sharland.)—Every antiquary and topographical writer is more or less indebted to John Speed, the cartographer and historian. One of his sons, John, was a distinguished anatomist; his son, also named John (1628–1711), came to Southampton after the Restoration, practised medicine, and was twice elected Mayor. His eldest son, another John Speed, took the Oxford M.D., and practised as a doctor in Southampton, where he died in 1747. To the last named was born in 1703 a fifth John Speed, a fellow of St. John's, Oxford; he in his turn became a medical man in the same town, and was in great request. This last John Speed found time to write on a variety of subjects. The best of his writings is a manuscript history of Southampton, from the earliest days down to his own time, which shows wide reading and much industry. This considerable treatise, composed about 1770, eventually came into the hands of the Southampton Corporation, and has now for the first time been printed *in extenso*, with notes and introduction, by Miss Aubrey. The early charter history of the borough is clearly set forth, and there are full and interesting details of later days, especially of events during Dr. Speed's own lifetime, such as the general paving scheme at the expense of the rates, to which he was vehemently opposed.

Southampton used to claim admiralty jurisdiction over a considerable strip of sea-board, extending on the one side from Langston Haven, beyond Hayling Island to Hurst Point a little to the west of Lymington. This important privilege was first granted in the days of Henry VI. Under that Charter the Corporation held admiralty courts, and maintained a special prison for offenders; they claimed all wrecks, granted licences for fishing not only on the coast, but also up the rivers Test and Itchen, and took toll of ferries. This jurisdiction virtually came to an end in 1684, owing to riots engendered by the overzeal of the Corporation in attempting to extend their bounds. A Dutch ship had been stranded by stress of weather on Calshot Spit, Isle of Wight. When the mayor heard of it, he hired a vessel and went off to save what he could for the owners, accompanied by certain of the burgesses and Custom House officers. On arrival he found that one Robert Wetherick had seized the ship and cargo as a wreck in the name of Sir Robert Holmes, the Governor of the Isle of Wight. A struggle ensued between the two parties. At last the mayor prevailed, and on the following day, having laden a hoy with ninety hogsheads of wine, they set sail for Southampton. But, before they reached home, Wetherick, with a company of twenty, attacked the Southampton party with guns and swords, cut and beat several, and at last carried off the wines in triumph to Cowes.

The story of imported wines is considerably illustrated by the records of this port. The price of wines was fixed in 1629 at 6*d.* the quart for Gascon wine, 12*d.* for sack, and 14*d.* for Malaga and Canary. Queen Mary, pleased with the reception given to her consort by Southampton, gave the Corporation a grant that all Malmseys



and sweet wines growing in the island of Candy, or within any part of the Levant were to be landed only at this port, under pain of forfeiting 20s. for every butt, one moiety to the crown and the other to the town. This grant was confirmed by Elizabethan Acts of Parliament, but was thereby limited to sweet wines imported by foreigners. The establishment, however, of the Turkey Company in 1615, who had a grant of an exclusive right to the Levant trade, prohibiting the importation of sweet wines by foreigners, deprived Southampton of all special benefits. In 1723, it was determined by the courts that all parts of Spain within the Straits were included in the town's grant, and that natives importing in foreign bottoms were to pay the duty; but in the days of Dr. Speed so little wine was imported in foreign bottoms that it came to nothing. At that time the Southampton wine merchants chiefly traded with Portugal and were "deservedly remarkable for the goodness of their Port Wines."

We do not think that the editor has shown much care in the various notes to Speed's chronicle, especially in those dealing with the religious houses, where advantage might well have been taken of the references in the extended Monasticon and of the outline accounts in the second volume of the Hants Victoria County History, but the introduction, which gives an entertaining account of Southampton in Speed's days, is a vigorous and novel piece of writing.

It will surprise many to learn that this port was a leading place of fashionable resort for its salubrious air in the second half of the eighteenth century. The favourite amusement was dancing; the rules drawn up to secure due decorum at the Assembly Rooms are not a little entertaining, as is shown by the following extracts:—

"Balls shall begin at 7 o'clock and end punctually at 11, even in the middle of a dance.

"No lady will be permitted to dance in an apron, mittens, or black gloves, or any miss in coats.

"Gentlemen are requested not to come any evening to the rooms with boots on, and to leave their swords at the door.

"The time for tea-drinking to be determined by the Master of the Ceremonies. Each person who drinks Tea or a dish of Chocolate is to pay Sixpence, except Ladies that dance, as it is customary for their Partners to pay for them."

Such a volume as this, with its great variety of subjects, is in special need of a good index; the one supplied is insufficient.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Statesman's Year-Book* is so excellent a work of reference that those responsible for it, Dr. Scott Keltie and Mr. I. P. A. Renwick, with Messrs. Macmillan, may naturally shrink from making those large changes which *The Athenæum* has from time to time suggested. The national and geographical arrangement followed is convenient, and by this time familiar. The introduction of a cross-classification under subjects, with a scientifically perfect index, would no doubt require a complete reshaping of the volume, but would facilitate the inclusion of new matter received late, and at present placed at the beginning under 'Additions and Corrections.' We have no doubt that the reasons which have hitherto prevented this great change are weighty, though we cling to an opinion previously supported by us with arguments unnecessary on this occasion to repeat.

The freedom of 'The Statesman's Year-Book' from actual error is even greater than in the past, and small variations from

official figures—to be noted in almost every section—are always capable of excellent explanation. The special maps that are inserted in each issue, with a view of meeting the demands of the moment for information upon pending questions, are an admirable feature, though it is often necessary to refer to earlier volumes. The tables are, on the whole, more permanent than the maps, but are also sometimes varied. Under 'Resources of British Possessions' the table showing Crown lands in respect of alienation has been extended, but is, naturally enough, far from complete. It is doubtful whether such a table can ever be trustworthy, or indeed possess much meaning. The term Crown lands, whether alienated, conditionally alienated, or retained, means different things in different colonies, and the omissions and alterations of figures noted when we compare this year's with last year's table illustrate the difficulties of compilers. The alienated Crown lands of the State of Victoria have disappeared. The unalienated as well as the alienated Crown Lands of New Zealand have increased, probably as a result of arrangement affecting "the King country" and other native portions of the north island: a fact which bears on our caution as to the meaning of Crown lands.

The matter is one assuming considerable importance in such Protectorates as British East Africa, Uganda, and Northern Nigeria; but these do not yet figure in the table, to which the enormous acreage of British Guiana has, however, been added in the present year. The Guiana boundary, which at one time played so great a part in politics, has been settled, but our neighbours in South America are in a less happy position, and the map showing 'New Frontiers of Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil' does not represent a state of things universally accepted by those concerned. In the north-eastern province of Peru will be found on this map the River Putumayo, at present the subject of a mission of inquiry on which, it is rumoured, our Government may be represented by our Consul-General in Brazil. But this valley, now prominent in the world of rubber, is still claimed by the adjoining Republic of Colombia, and, if not wars, yet rumours of wars are certain to arise once more concerning the boundaries of both the states already named, as well as Paraguay, and, we fear, others.

*The Russian Road to China*, by Mr. Lindon Bates, jun. (Constable & Co.), is an interesting book, though written in the spread-eagle style of the newest American journalism. Its illustrations are fresh and excellent, but we incline to shy at some of the names assigned to them by the author. For example, his charming girl who faces the title page is an obvious Little Russian of the type found in the sisters of the Russian Guardsmen, although she may have induced a non-Great Russian painter to lend authority to the inscription "A Maid of old Muscovy." The author learnt a good deal while he crossed Siberia. Thus, when he began to write, we find him puzzled, like an old chronicler quoted by him, "as to what 'Om! Om!' could mean" in Mongol mouths. But by the time he left Siberia he had grasped the meaning of the symbolic four words, beginning and ending with "Oom," and continually recited by more inhabitants of the globe than know the Pater or the Ave. He becomes indeed too Mongolian for us when he invades India, in his dreams, by Buriat Cossacks. These interesting folk were employed to garrison St Petersburg during the Crimean War, but impressed its inhabitants rather by their placidity than

by their warlike spirit. They still wear the conical hats described in Robinson Crusoe's Siberian adventures. There are some important incidental references in the book to the convict system, all the more grave for being set down as mere notes without political object. There is also an account of the Tomsk Tsar, or, in other words, the last assumer of the personality of the Emperor Alexander I. There were as many "false Alexanders" as there had been "false Dmitris" or, in Portugal, "false Don Sebastians."

The Duma has achieved what the autocracy had failed to accomplish under Nicholas and Alexander II., namely, destroy the Mir. Mr. Bates approves, though he fairly tells us "that it extended to unfettered Siberia." The Village Community had been introduced into the "new land" by the most emancipated of all Russians. We do not understand why Mr. Bates brings to Irkutsk "thon marine (? mariné) from Calais," nor approve of the adjective "sansculottic" as applied to Revolutionary France. We were inclined to welcome the "mondaines of Urga" till we discovered that they were male.

WE are unable to give high praise to the late Princess Caroline Murat for *My Memoirs* (Eveleigh Nash). The lady, whose authenticity as a Murat, and truthfulness so far as her geographical adventures are concerned, must be recognized, drew perhaps on her imagination for details—disagreeable to the Empress Eugénie. The tales were written down in old age, with as little regard to sequence or to date as that displayed in the eighteen volumes of the Duchesse d'Abrantès. The editor explains that they are "unembellished and fragmentary," and that the Princess might have omitted or softened her harsh "comments and criticisms on eminent persons." The book is spiteful, but not harmful, and we do not regret the absence of the explanation which we are assured would have taken place if the lady could have "rewritten it entirely." The account of Princess Mathilde's *salon*, which "the fuller details" would have concerned, is hopelessly inferior to many familiar to French readers, and "the extravagances of Countess de Castiglione" would no doubt have been described as they have been elsewhere. Moreover, the text is deteriorated by a good many mistakes and misprints, disfiguring even such well-known names as "Therasa" (both in text and foot-note). In addition to some inherited jealousy of all empresses of the Bonapartes, the Princess continued the family dislike for "England" inherited from grandfather and grandmother. She hardly, perhaps, believed the story (quoted by her without dissent) of the dying man who confessed that he had been given two thousand pounds by the French Government to go to Zululand and bribe those round the Prince Imperial "to betray him... to his death." Neither do we credit the "treaty signed between the Emperors Francis Joseph and Napoleon III. promising the help of Austria to France in case she went to war with Prussia." The Princess tells us that Prince Napoleon "knew" it "to be of political importance," and that he saw it the day after the Emperor's death. That the Prince told no such story is obvious from his own written proof that no such treaty could exist.

M. WELSCHINGER publishes, through MM. Plon-Nourrit, *La Guerre de 1870: Causes et Responsabilités*, in two volumes. The book is wider even than its title, and

becomes in places a history of the war itself; while it deals largely with the subsequent career of the Prince Imperial and the break-up of the Bonapartist party. On the other hand, while it anticipates the publications of the French Commission now dealing with the records at the Quai d'Orsay, it does so with an absence of references to authorities surprising in a serious historian. We do not differ from his general view—that, indeed, for which readers of *The Athenæum* have long been prepared by our examination of previous writings on the causes of the war, and by our reviews of several volumes of M. Ollivier's long history of the 'Empire Libéral.' M. Welschinger is somewhat partial towards the Empress Eugénie in all cases where historical truth makes defence of her proceedings possible, but does not, of course, conceal her responsibility for making war more sudden, if not more certain, than it otherwise would have been, nor the gravity of her interference when Regent with military matters upon political grounds.

The various Hohenzollern candidatures in their successive forms are traced from November, 1868, and March, 1869, to the final publicity of the summer of 1870. Readers who do not keep in mind previous publications dealing with the mission of General Lebrun to Vienna and the two journeys of the Archduke Albert to Paris may be confused by the absence of separation under years of the important events recorded in the first volume; but we have long since sufficiently described the negotiations with Austria, and the reasons of their failure as regards 1870 when Bismarck anticipated the events fixed for 1871. M. Welschinger does not approve of the policy of M. Ollivier or of the latter's account of it, but accepts the statement that the military missions were concealed by Louis Napoleon from his Minister, and became known to him only five years after his fall and Sedan. The part played in the Hohenzollern candidatures by Salaar and Rancès y Valleneva (*sic*)—Casa Laiglesia—is described, but that of Nigra, though mentioned, is attenuated in its importance. No attempt is made to explain the incredible ignorance of Gramont, when ambassador at Vienna and when Minister for Foreign Affairs, regarding the despatches of Benedetti on the Hohenzollern candidature of 1868. M. Welschinger shows undue condescension to the legend that the Empress Eugénie would have been torn in pieces by the Paris mob, had she not been aided by interested persons to escape from the Palace on the 4th of September, to the relief of the republican deputies placed in power by the revolution.

The Regnier story of the siege of Metz is stated as the friends of the Empress Eugénie had left it until lately; and it is not till we read the later portions of the Bazaine chapters that it becomes clear that the author does not believe one syllable of the once-accepted tale. Unlike most French writers, he is acquainted with Count Albert Bernstorff's book of 1906, though he does not attach the importance ascribed by *The Athenæum* to Lord Cowley's letter about the interviews between the Empress Eugénie and the late Count Bernstorff, the Prussian ambassador, in Lady Cowley's London house.

The Appendix printed at p. 379 of the second volume gives the French plan of campaign as drawn up for Marshal Niel when Minister of War, but unfortunately not dated. M. Welschinger is justified in calling it "most interesting," for it is based on the probability of a single-handed war by France against all Germany, and accu-

ately foresees the circumstances as they actually arose at least a year after the memorandum had been prepared. General Colson, who may have been the author of the project, which was found among his papers, was killed at the battle of Wörth, fought on the very position where he had fought it in prophecy in the "Military Memorandum." The numbers were fairly well foreseen. The necessity for retreat was made clear. The difference between what was arranged and what occurred lies chiefly in the fact that the battle which took place on the prepared position between Sultz and Freschwiller was to have been won, and that the possibility of complete defeat was not foreseen. That the first fight at Weissenbourg was accurately described in advance is a trifle, compared with the excellent description of the positions occupied after the first few days of fighting by the two armies of each side. We may add that M. Welschinger follows closely, in the matters dealt with in an article in *The National Review*, the final conclusions of the late Sir Rowland Blennerhassett.

THE second volume of the *Correspondance du Duc d'Aumale et de Cuivillier-Fleury* (Plon-Nourrit) is not, we think, of so much interest as was the first. The letters of the former tutor are more important, and those of the Prince less so, comparatively, on account of the exile of the Orleans family from France. The letters from Claremont in 1848 are worth reading, but add little to what was previously known by all who cared for the person of the Duc d'Aumale or for the story of the family. At p. 286 there is a letter, dated from Twickenham at the beginning of 1856, in which the Duc d'Aumale describes his purchase at Genoa of the most precious of the present contents of Chantilly—the famous 'Livre d'Heures' of the Duc de Berry. We are surprised to find that Madame de Castiglione—"Cavour's agent"—at a moment when she was supposed to be enchanting Louis Napoleon at Plombières, was staying with the Duc and Duchesse d'Aumale in England. Among other social and personal matters we may name some account of a princely visit to Lady Waldegrave at Nuneham during the lifetime of her third—the Harcourt—husband.

In reviewing on the 30th of October of last year the "First Series" of Mr. Heinemann's English edition of *Memoirs of the Duchesse de Dino*, we explained the confusion of the title and the relation of the English version to the early memoirs and to the later 'Chronique.' We have now before us the Second Series, containing the translation of the volume 1836-40. It is, as our readers know, inferior in interest to the first volume of the 'Chronique,' of which the original was reviewed by us on December 12th, 1908, as well as to the third, dealt with in our notice of November 20th last.

In the volume of the translation now before us some mistakes have been corrected, and there are fewer errors and omissions than in its predecessors, French or English. A curious reticence seems to keep out of the index to this volume the name of the recipient of the greater portion of the Dino letters printed, and writer of some of the most brilliant pieces of characterization which it contains—Bacourt. His name is given, as in the original, in foot-notes to a few only among the many letters extracted from the correspondence between the diplomatist and the Duchess. "The Prince of Linange" is, we think, Prince

Leiningen. "Grandson" is not an accurate description, in the English sense, of the relationship of Bonaparte's Duc d'Enghien to "the great Condé." On the whole, the publisher is to be congratulated upon the translation and general execution of the present volume.

THE nine volumes which Messrs. Routledge publish under the title of "Books that Marked Epochs" are all of genuine importance, and are further tastefully produced and provided with capable introductions. Dr. W. H. D. Rouse introduces *Bacon's Essays*, with the notes of Ellis and Spedding; Mr. Frederic Harrison writes with authority on J. H. Bridges's rendering of Comte's *General View of Positivism*; and the Rev. J. E. Odgers introduces *Ecce Homo*. Long's *Marcus Aurelius*, hardly the best translation, has attached to it the essay of Matthew Arnold. Mr. W. B. Yeats and Mrs. Meynell are thoroughly at home with *Blake's Poetical Works* and *The Seven Lamps of Architecture*.

THE new edition of *The Dictionary of English History*, by Sidney J. Low and F. S. Pulling (Cassell), with fourteen full-page plates, is satisfactory as including the work of many sound historians. The first issue appeared in 1884, and the work has since been subjected to frequent revision. But in at least one important point it fails. A single volume dealing with so large a subject must have brief articles, and should therefore refer carefully to further sources of study. The brief references to such books here are inadequate, e.g., modern works on Warren Hastings (who was unfairly treated by Macaulay) are not mentioned; and we fail to find either Dr. Airy's 'Charles II.' or Creighton's 'Elizabeth.'

#### MAJOR HUME.

THOUGH Major Hume had been in failing health for some little time, the news of his death on Friday, the 1st inst., came as a painful shock to most of his intimates. He will be regretted, not only by the considerable public which he had won for himself in this country, but also by many readers in America—North and South—where his works had attained great popularity.

Martin Andrew Sharp Hume was born on December 8th, 1847, in London, and was educated privately. His family had been connected with Spain from the time of Charles III., and Hume spent much of his youth in Madrid, where he acquired the knowledge of Spanish, and the insight into Spanish character, which proved invaluable to him later. He had the good fortune to be in Spain in 1867-8, and became acquainted with reactionaries like González Brabo as well as with Castelar, Sagasta, and other organizers of the revolution which was to bring down the Bourbon dynasty. He was thus enabled to study events at first hand, and made good use of his opportunity.

But Hume was in no hurry to publish the results of his observations. His father had been an officer in the service of the East India Company, and Martin Hume, who had inherited a military tradition, joined the 3rd Battalion of the Essex Regiment on his return to England, and served with the Turkish army in 1878. Later he travelled extensively in South America, and began to interest himself in English politics. To the surprise of many who had regarded him



as a Conservative, he worked in sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain, supported the "unauthorized programme," and unsuccessfully contested Maidstone in 1885. Though a fluent speaker, he failed to attract popular audiences; but his political ambition was strong, and led him to stand as a Liberal candidate in 1886, 1892, and 1893. Discouraged by these four defeats, he abandoned active politics, and devoted himself to literature.

He had already (in 1889) issued the 'Chronicle of Henry VIII.,' and in 1896 made a success with 'The Year after the Armada,' and within a short period published interesting monographs on Sir Walter Raleigh, Philip II. of Spain, and Lord Burghley. He had gone to original sources, had something new to say, and said it with a directness and vigour which caught the public taste. Henceforward he was recognized as one of the few Englishmen who had examined Spanish archives, and kept abreast of the researches made by the modern school of Spanish historical students. Hume's best work was done between 1896 and 1900. His political experiences had cost him dear, and—perhaps to recoup himself—he listened somewhat too readily to the suggestions of publishers. Those who knew him best find it hard to believe that, in his heart, he can have approved of the titles which were attached to some of his later books. He was manifestly overworked, and signs of haste were noticeable in his productions. These scarcely did him justice, and perhaps reviewers made rather too much of obvious slips and oversights. Nevertheless, his popularity increased, and his industry was undiminished. He was always ready to supply prefaces to reprints, to write introductions to the works of beginners, to lend a hand to his Spanish friends by translating their publications, to lecture on the subjects which interested him, and even to discuss matters on which he was not an expert. He was the kindest of men, and his inability to refuse an unreasonable request amounted to a weakness. In addition to his literary work, he accepted the post of Lecturer on Spanish History and Literature at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and examined in Spanish at London and Birmingham Universities. The strain was too severe, and the quality of his published books suffered in consequence. Yet, side by side with much improvisation, he produced much work of unquestionable merit. As editor of the 'Calendar of Spanish State Papers,' he compared favourably with Gayangos, whom he succeeded in 1898.

Circumstances prevented his always giving his best, and even his best does not represent perfectly his genial, exuberant talent. England may have produced more finished Spanish scholars, men of more perfect accomplishment and more exact knowledge. But none equalled Hume in popularizing his subject, and the innumerable friends who knew him as "Don Martín" will miss him sorely.

#### DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI.

Croft House, Hastings.

ON May 23rd, 1860, Dante Gabriel Rossetti was married to Elizabeth Siddal in St. Clement's Church, Hastings. An effort is now being made in Hastings to place a stained-glass window in St. Clement's Church as a memorial of him. Messrs. P. Bacon & Brothers have prepared a design, containing his best-known picture of 'The Annunciation' (which is now in the Tate Gallery) in the centre, and having in the others scrolls with lines from his poetry. Suitable words for these have been kindly

selected by Mr. Mackenzie Bell. The scheme has the approbation of Mr. William Michael Rossetti, the surviving brother of the artist-poet. It is felt that there must be many admirers of Rossetti's work who will be glad to assist in the proposed memorial. I shall be glad to receive and acknowledge any contributions, however small, which may be sent to me.

H. C. B. FOYSTER,

Rector of St. Clement, Hastings.

#### SALES.

ON Wednesday, the 6th inst., Messrs. Sotheby held a sale of autograph letters which included the following interesting lots: Burns, eight lines in his autograph on 'The Death of Echo,' 22s. Byron, letter to Z. Macaulay, Dec. 3, 1813, 16s. 6s. Dickens, 9-page letter on the anti-slavery question, Dec. 20, 1852, 10s. 10s. Blackmore, 29 letters written to A. J. Munby, 1874-90, 37s. 10s. Thackeray, MS. draft to the lecture on George II., with corrections in his autograph, 10s. 5s.; 4-page letter from America, Dec. 29, 1852, 35s. Swift, 2-page letter to Daniel Jackson, March 26, 1722, 18s. 10s.; another, to the Rev. Dr. Clerk, Dec. 12, 1734, 16s. 10s. Shelley, 2-page letter to T. Medwin, Pisa, July 20, 1820, 43s. Charlotte Brontë, 90 letters to Miss Nussey, 1833-1855, 102s. Oliver Cromwell, holograph letter to his daughter, Oct. 25, 1646, 55s. Michael Praetorius, 3-page letter, Sept. 26, 1608, 15s. 10s. Queen Elizabeth, sign manual, 13s. 10s. Georges Cadoudal, 10 letters, 42s. Eleven original documents relating to the case of Eugene Aram, 31s. Washington, 1-page letter to the Rev. Mr. Boucher, Aug. 18, 1772, 16s. 5s. Franklin, 4-page letter to Dr. Fothergill, March 14, 1764, 32s. 10s. Pope, 11 autograph letters, and Cowper, 18 autograph letters, 165s. D. G. Rossetti, 20 letters to Mrs. Anne Gilchrist, chiefly referring to Gilchrist's life of Blake, 32s. A number of letters, &c., referring to the conduct of the Highlanders at Macclesfield and other Cheshire towns in 1745-6, 15s. Chopin, 3-page letter, Nov. 25, 1839, 19s. 10s. Musical manuscripts by Gounod included the Hymn to St. Cecilia, 12s. 10s.; Ave Verum, 12s. 10s.; and the Seven Last Words, 12s. The total of the sale was 1,264l. 10s.

On Monday last Messrs. Sotheby sold a number of valuable books, chiefly sporting, from the libraries of Col. Hargreaves and the late Sir Daniel Cooper, Bt. Among the most interesting were: Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies, 1623, usually known as the First Folio, 2,000s.; Shakespeare's Works, 40 vols., 1893-5, 15s. Lord Lytton's Works, 53 vols., 1852-95, 18s. 18s. The Sporting Magazine, with the index of engravings, 157 vols., 1702-1870; The New Sporting Magazine, 25 vols., 1831-43; The Sportsman, &c., 26 vols., 1833-48; The Sporting Review, 18 vols., 1839-47; together 226 vols., 920s.; Another set of the Sporting Magazine, with the index, 125s. The New Sporting Magazine, 30 vols., 1830-46, 45s. Proof impressions on India paper of 788 of the engravings to the Sporting Magazine, 1793-1824, 96s. The Annals of Sporting and Fancy Gazette, 13 vols., 1822-8, 90s. The Turf Herald, 4 vols., 1824-7, 20s. 10s. Racing Calendars, &c., 21 vols., 1709-70, 17s. 10s. The Sportsman's Magazine, 7 vols., 1846-8, 18s. 15s. A Few Recollections of Oxford, n.d., 20s. 10s. Views, cuttings, &c., relating to Ranelagh Gardens, 1748-1805, 2 vols., 33s. A collection of 93 coloured engravings of humorous subjects, 2 vols., 20s. 10s. Scrope's Deer-Stalking, and Salmon-Fishing in the Tweed, 1838-43, 16s. 10s. Dickens, a set of first or early editions, 39 vols., 1837-70, 43s. Thackeray, a similar set, 1840-75, 32s. 10s. General Stud Book, 42 vols., 1791-1908, 15s. 5s. The Badminton Library, 28 vols., 1885, &c., 16s. 10s. The total of the sale was 4,102l. 6s.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

##### ENGLISH.

##### Theology.

Bell (George C.), The Treatment of the Old Testament, 2d.

A paper read at Battersea Training College. Churchman's Penny Library: The Minor Holy Days of the Calendar of the Book of Common Prayer, by Vernon Staley; St. Paul, his Story and his Writings sketched in Outline, by G. M. Ireland Blackburne.

Gillett (Gabriel) and Palmer (William Scott), The Claims and Promise of the Church, 2/6 net. Lees (Harrington C.), The King's Highway, 2/6 net.

A series of expository studies in the Sermon on the Mount.

Mind of the Layman on Church Matters, 6d.

A revised reprint of a series of papers originally published in *The Guardian*.

Petrie (W. M. Flinders), The Growth of the Gospels, as shown by Structural Criticism, 2/6 net.

Rapaport (Rev. Samuel), Tales and Maxims from the Talmud, 5/ net.

Contains also 'An Essay on the Talmud' by the late Emanuel Deutsch. In the Semitic Series.

Robinson (Rev. Arthur W.), Are We Making Progress? 2d.

An address to the members of the London Branch of the Society of Sacred Study.

Romanes (E. G.), What a Christian Should Believe, Know, and Do, 6d. net.

A simple guide to faith and practice.

Romanes (Mrs.), Thoughts on the Beatitudes, 4d. net.

Scott (Rev. J. J.), The Making of the Gospels, 1/ net.

Six lectures delivered during Lent, 1905, in Manchester Cathedral.

Suso (Blessed Henry), Little Book of Eternal Wisdom, 2/ net.

Contains also the 'Parable of the Pilgrim' by Walter Hilton.

Tait (Arthur J.), Lecture Outlines on the Thirty-Nine Articles, 3/ net.

##### Law.

Law for the Million, by a Practical Lawyer, 1/ net.

Fifth edition, including the new Acts of Parliament.

New Law regulating Assurance Companies, 10/ net.

The Act of 1909, with notes by J. V. Vesey Fitzgerald and R. J. Quinn.

Truelove (Maurice Hawtreys), The Assurance Companies Act, 1909, 5/ net.

With notes.

Wigram (late W. Knox), The Justice's Notebook.

Ninth edition by Charles Milner Atkinson.

Woodbine (G. E.), Four Thirteenth-Century Law Tracts, 8/6 net.

##### Fine Art and Archaeology.

Birmingham and Midland Institute Transactions, and Report of the Birmingham Archaeological Society for 1909.

Brockwell (M. W.) and Konody (Paul G.), The Louvre, Part I., 2/6 net.

Dawson (Charles), Hastings Castle, 2 vols., 42/ net.

An account of the Castle, Rape, and Battle of Hastings, with a history of the collegiate church within the Castle.

Day (Rev. E. Hermitage), Renaissance Architecture in England, 1/6 net.

With 37 illustrations from photographs by the author. One of the Arts of the Church.

French Gallery Exhibition: Selected Works by James Maris, Anton Mauve, and H. Fantin Latour.

List of the pictures with full-page reproductions.

Hirth's (George) Practical Art Gallery, February, 1/ net.

Edited by Dr. E. Bassermann-Jordan. The English issue of this well-known periodical, but the descriptions are still in German.

Irwin (D. Hastings), War Medals and Decorations issued to the British Military and Naval Forces and Allies from 1588 to 1910, 15/ net.

Fourth edition, enlarged and corrected.

Masterpieces in Colour: Millet, by Percy M. Turner; Watteau, by C. Lewis Hind, 1/0 net each.

Each has 8 illustrations in colour.

Old Edinburgh Club Book, Vol. II.

Oxford (Rev. A. W.), The Ruins of Fountains Abbey, 3/6 net.

With illustrations and photographs by J. Reginald Truelove.

##### Poetry and the Drama.

Benedict (Robert Russell), The Mystery of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, \$1 net.

Farrant (Ruth Helen), Roselle, and other Poems, 2/6 net.

Margetson (George Reginald), Songs of Life, \$1 net.

Poems of Cynewulf, 6/

Translated into English prose by Charles W. Kennedy, with an introduction, bibliography, and facsimile page of the Vercelli MS.

Shakespeare: The Comedy of Errors, Cymbeline, King Henry IV., Parts I. and II., Love's Labour Lost, and The Two Gentlemen of Verona, 8d. net each.

The Era Edition, with notes by Henry N. Hudson.

## Music.

Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians : Vol. V., T—Z and Appendix, 21/ net.  
 Edited by J. A. Fuller Maitland.  
 Musical Antiquary, July, 2/6 net.

## Bibliography.

Berkeley (George), Bishop of Cloyne, Bibliography.  
 Compiled by H. Ralph Mead as Library Bulletin 17 of the University of California.  
 Liverpool Public Libraries, Museums, and Art Gallery, Report for Year ending December, 1909  
 Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library Report, 1909-10.  
 Includes Prof. Millar's address on 'Criticism and the Censorship.'  
 Stoke Newington Public Libraries Report, 1909-1910.

## Philosophy.

Douglas (Andrew Halliday), The Philosophy and Psychology of Pietro Pomponazzi, 7/6 net.  
 Edited by Charles Douglas and R. P. Hardie.

## History and Biography.

Fenn (Henry Edwin), Thirty-Five Years in the Divorce Court, 10/6 net.  
 Contains 12 illustrations.  
 Headlam (Walter), his Letters and Poems, 7/6 net.  
 With a memoir by Cecil Headlam, and a bibliography by L. Haward.  
 Intimate Society Letters of the Eighteenth Century, 2 vols., 24/ net.  
 Edited by the Duke of Argyll, with portraits, facsimiles, and other illustrations.  
 Kelsey (Rayner Wickersham), The United States Consulate in California.  
 No. 5 of the Publications of the Academy of Pacific Coast History.  
 Lee-Warner (Sir William), The Native States of India, 10/ net.  
 Second and revised edition of 'The Protected Princes of India,' with altered title.  
 Malabari (Phiroze B. M.), Bombay in the Making, 12/6 net.  
 Mainly a history of the origin and growth of judicial institutions in the Western Presidency, 1661-1726, with an introduction by Sir George Sydenham Clarke.  
 Rappoport (Dr. Angelo S.), Mad Majesties; or, Raving Rulers and Submissive Subjects, 16/ net.  
 Deals principally with Spanish, Danish, Swedish, and Russian rulers.  
 Sainte-Beuve (C. A.), Causeries du Lundi, Vol. VI. (April-June, 1851), 1/ net.  
 Translated, with an introduction and notes by E. J. Trechmann, in Routledge's New Universal Library.  
 Twain (Mark), Speeches.  
 With an introduction by William Dean Howells.

## Geography and Travel.

Bradley (A. G.), The Avon and Shakespeare's Country, 10/6 net.  
 The author begins with Tewkesbury, and finishes with Rugby.  
 Brooke (A. O'S.), Legends of Bruges, 1/6 net.  
 Fraser (John Foster), Australia: the Making of a Nation, 6/  
 With 56 illustrations from photographs.  
 Luffmann (C. Bogue), Quiet Days in Spain, 8/ net.  
 A plain tale of experiences and incidents.  
 Smith (Ellen), The Reigate Sheet of the One-Inch Ordnance Survey: a Study in the Geography of the Surrey Hills, 3/6 net.  
 No. 1 of the Geographical Studies issued in connexion with the London School of Economics and Political Science. The book contains 6 maps.

## Education.

University Correspondence College Calendar 1910-11, 1/ net.

## School-Books.

Kleist (Heinrich von), Michael Kohlhaas, 2/6  
 Adapted and edited by F. W. Wilson in Siepmann's German Series, Advanced.  
 Maxim (James L.), Experimental Applied Mechanics for Technical Students, 2/  
 With diagrams, examination questions, tables of logarithms, constants, &c.  
 Milton's Minor Poems: Comus, L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Lycidas, Arcades, and Sonnets, 2/  
 Edited with notes by Oliver Elton.  
 Osborne (R. S.), Practical Arithmetic, Examples and Exercises, 2/6 net.  
 Passages for Advanced French Prose, 3/6  
 Selected and edited by R. J. Morich.

## Science.

Allen (R. W.), Vaccine Therapy, its Theory and Practice, 7/6 net.  
 Borchardt (W. G.), Key to Elementary Statics, 10/6 net.  
 Eggar (W. D.), A Manual of Geometry, 2 parts, 2/ each.  
 Fletcher (R. A.), Steam-ships: the Story of their Development to the Present Day, 16/ net.  
 With 150 illustrations.  
 Frazer (Persifor) and Brown (Amos Peaslee), Tables for the Determination of Minerals by Physical Properties, ascertainable with the aid of a few Field Instruments.  
 Sixth edition, revised.  
 Hirschfelder (Arthur D.), Diseases of the Heart and Aorta, 25/ net.  
 Macgillivray (William), Life of William Macgillivray, 10/6 net.  
 With a scientific appreciation by J. Arthur Thomson, and illustrations.  
 Philip (James C.), Physical Chemistry: its Bearing on Biology and Medicine, 7/6 net.  
 The book is an expansion of lectures delivered to biological students at the University of London in 1909.  
 Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society Transactions, July, 3/  
 Smiles (Samuel), The Relations between Chemical Constitution and some Physical Properties, 14/  
 One of the Text-Books of Physical Chemistry.  
 Smith (Eustace), Some Common Remedies and their Use in Practice, 3/ net.  
 Stevenson (W. F.), Wounds in War: the Mechanism of their Production and Treatment, 16/ net.  
 Theobald (Fred V.), A Monograph of Culicidæ, or Mosquitoes, mainly compiled from the Collection received at the British Museum from Various Parts of the World, Vol. V., 25/  
 Thompson (F. D.), The Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands throughout Vertebrates, with Observations on some other Closely Related Structures, 4/6 net.  
 Walton (Albert J.), Fractures and Separated Epiphyses, 10/6 net.  
 Wright (J.), Garden Allotments, 1d.  
 No. 27 of One and All Garden Books.

## Juvenile Books.

Golden Staircase Poetry Books, 1/6 net each.  
 The four books are graded for children from four to twelve years old; the poems are chosen by Louey Chisholm, with pictures by M. Dibdin Spooner.

## Fiction.

Adams (Arthur H.), Galahad Jones, 6/  
 A tale of a middle-aged bank clerk with a family.  
 Eccott (W. J.), The Red Neighbour, 1/  
 New edition.  
 Fisher (F. W. A.), On Desperate Seas, 6/  
 An English sailor is thrown by circumstances among those whose aims transform their friendship into secret enmity.  
 Graham (Winifred), The Enemy of Woman, 6/  
 Displays a large ignorance (perhaps only pretended) of the Woman Suffrage movement, mixing up actual events with, we trust, unintelligent anticipations, and bestowing a well-known Suffragette's surname on the chief female character.  
 Macdonald (Ronald), The Red Herring, 6/  
 The comedy of a beneficent and intelligent meddler, and of the false scent by which, through the press, he excites public curiosity.  
 Nesbit (E.), Fear, 6/  
 Fourteen short stories.  
 Nicolls (William Jasper), The Daughters of Suffolk, 6/  
 A romance of the middle sixteenth century, with 24 illustrations from old prints.  
 Oppenheim (E. Phillips), The Peer and the Woman, 6/  
 Introduces tragedy in the author's well-known style.  
 Queer Stories from 'Truth,' 1/  
 Sixteenth series of these tales.  
 Rowlands (Effie Adelaide), A Dangerous Woman, 6/  
 A series of entanglements are unravelled in the course of the story.  
 Smith (Isabel), The Adventures of a Runaway Bride, 6/  
 One adventure is being wrecked on an island inhabited by savages ruled over by a great white chief.  
 Vorst (Marie van), The Girl from his Town, 6/  
 A story of a young unsophisticated millionaire and his final redemption.

## General Literature.

Beau, The, on the Science of Pleasure, No. I., July, 2/6 net.  
 A new journal, with letterpress and illustrations, which aims at being "kind-hearted and serene."  
 Bernhardt (Freiherr von), Cavalry in War and Peace, 7/6 net.  
 Translated by Major G. T. M. Bridges.  
 English Association Leaflets: 15, A Shakespeare Reference Library, by Sidney Lee; 16, The Bearing of English Studies upon the National Life, by C. H. Herford, 1/ each.  
 Gowans (Adam L.), Selected Characteristic Passages from the Hundred Best Prose-Writers in the English Language, 6d. net.  
 No. 7 of Pocket Anthologies.  
 Leaves from a Garden, 10/6 net.  
 Reflections by a lover of gardens, with numerous illustrations.  
 Livingstone College Year-Book, 1910, 6d.  
 Besides the record of work at the College it contains a review of recent progress in tropical medicine.  
 Pritchard (H. L.), Army Organization and Administration: a Study of the Subject, 10/  
 Rotherby (Guy Cadogan), The Amazons in Antiquity and Modern Times, 10/6 net.  
 Selected English Essays, 2/6  
 Chosen and arranged by W. Peacock, with notes by C. B. Wheeler.  
 Thomas (Edward), Rose Acre Papers, including Essays from 'Hornè Solitarie,' 2/6 net.

## Pamphlets.

Devine (Alex.), A Crisis in the Education of the Governing Classes of England, 1d.  
 Eardley-Wilmot (Rev. E. A.), The Great Mystery; or, No More Twain, but One Flesh: our Lord's Teaching on Holy Marriage, 1d.  
 Industrial Diseases and Section 8 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1910, 1d.  
 No. 11 of the Coal Trade Pamphlets.  
 L.C.C. Indication of Houses of Historical Interest in London, 1d.  
 Commemoration of John Richard Green and J. T. Delane.

## FOREIGN.

## Theology.

Dibelius (F.), Der Verfasser des Hebräerbriefes, 2m. 50.  
 Rinn (H.) u. Jungst (J.), Dogmengeschichtliches Lesebuch, 10m.

## Fine Art.

Buffenoir (H.), Les Portraits de Robespierre, 20fr.  
 Cordier (H.), La Chine en France au dix-huitième Siècle, 12fr.  
 Largely concerned with the influence of Chinese art in France.  
 Hirth's (G.) Formenschatz, Parts 3-6, 1m. each.  
*Music and the Drama.*  
 Brenet (M.), Les Musiciens de la Sainte-Chapelle du Palais, 15fr.  
 Rivista Musicale Italiana, Vol. XVII. Part II, 4 lire 50.  
 Rolland (R.), Hændel, 3fr. 50.  
 In Les Maîtres de la Musique.  
 Stopes (C. C.), William Hunnis and the Revels of the Chapel Royal: a Study of his Period and the Influences which affected Shakespeare, 27fr.  
 Forms Vol. XXIX. of the Materialien zur Kunde des älteren Englischen Dramas.

## History and Biography.

Baldensperger (F.), Études d'Histoire littéraire, Series II, 3fr. 50.  
 The last of the essays deals with Shakespeare in France.  
 Brérid (L.), Mélanges, 3fr. 50.  
 Espitalier (A.), Napoléon et le Roi Murat, 1808-15, 7fr. 50.  
 Quéillé (E.), Les Commencements de l'Indépendance bulgare et le Prince Alexandre: Souvenirs d'un Français à Sofia, 6fr.  
 Revue historique, juillet-août, 6fr.

## Science.

Fabre (J. H.), La Vie des Insectes, 3fr. 50.

## Fiction.

Delzons (L.), Le Meilleur Amour, 3fr. 50.

## General Literature.

Collection Nelson: Balzac's La Peau de Chagrin, &c., Introduction par H. Mazel; Daudet's Lettres de mon Moulin, Introduction par C. Sarratea; S. François de Sales, Introduction à la Vie dévote, Introduction par H. Bordeaux; Ségur's La Campagne de Russie, Introduction par le Vte. E. M. de Vogüé, 1fr. 25 each.

\* \* All books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.



## Literary Gossip.

AN interesting contribution to *The Cornhill* for August will be a new poem by Thackeray. Lady Ritchie has recently discovered the MS., which will be printed in facsimile. The poem, entitled 'A Cast-away,' is a translation of Béranger's 'Ma Vocation,' with which Thackeray introduced his lecture on Goldsmith in the series on 'The English Humourists.'

CAPT. SCOTT has entrusted the publication of his book on the forthcoming Antarctic expedition in the Terra Nova to Messrs. Smith & Elder, and during his absence all inquiries with regard to the publication of his narrative should be addressed to his publishers.

THE same firm will publish on the 26th of this month 'Arion of Lesbos, and other Poems.' This is a second volume of verse from the hand of Miss Balbernie, who has written lyric and personal, as well as narrative and dramatic, poetry.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have arranged for the publication next year of a Centenary Édition de Luxe of Thackeray's works, which will contain, in addition to the original illustrations, a series of 500 new plates by Mr. Harry Furniss.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE will publish on Monday week George Meredith's 'Celt and Saxon,' the MS. of which was written before 1871. The novel has been appearing in the *Fortnightly*.

THE following amongst other articles will be included in *Chambers's Journal* for August: 'King Edward on the Riviera,' by an old Resident; 'The German Working-Man,' by Mr. Richard Thirsk; 'A National Apple Show,' by Mr. J. T. Bealby; 'Old Valparaiso,' by Mr. O. H. Evans; and 'Strange Tales of the Canadian West,' by Mr. W. J. Barclay.

IN *The Scottish Historical Review* for July Prof. Bonet Maury writes on John Cameron, a Scottish reformer in France; and Mr. G. A. Sinclair on the erosion of the English east coast, 1323-1622. Sir Herbert Maxwell continues his translation of the Lanercost Chronicle. Dr. G. Neilson edits a Melrose feu-charter of 1541, and a sermon on witchcraft addressed to the judges before the Paisley witch-trials of 1697. Miss Alice Law fights Brunanburh once more. Other contents include Gregorson Campbell's posthumous study on the 'Origin of the Fairy Creed.'

IN *The Dublin Review* for July there is a fine poem by Francis Thompson, 'Ad Castitatem,' which begins:—

Through thee, Virginity, endure  
The stars, most integral and pure,  
And ever contemplate  
Themselves inviolate

In waters, and do love unknown  
Beauty they dream not is their own.

TIMOTHE BRIGHT, "Doctor of Physicke" (1550-1615), was for some years resident physician at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but is probably best known as the inventor of a system of shorthand, for which he received a patent from Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Elliot Stock is publishing a biography of the learned doctor by Mr. W. J. Carlton, which will include some new particulars of his life, photographs, and facsimiles.

CANON BARNES-LAWRENCE has written a small devotional work entitled 'Jesus in the House: Practical Suggestions for a Holy Life,' which will be published immediately by Mr. Robert Scott.

WE much regret to hear of the death of Mr. Donald William Ferguson at Croydon on June 29th. He succeeded his father as editor of *The Ceylon Observer*, from which he retired in 1893. On the earlier history of India, especially foreign records and the narratives of travellers, Mr. Ferguson's knowledge was exceptionally wide, as he showed in reviews in our own columns and elsewhere.

MR. FISHER UNWIN wishes to call the attention of the public to the fact that Miss Rosa Waugh is compiling a book of reminiscences of her father, the late Rev. Benjamin Waugh, founder of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Letters giving personal recollections of Mr. Waugh, and reminiscences of the many branches of work which he undertook, especially concerning the N.S.P.C.C., will be gladly received by Miss Waugh, who would further be glad to have the loan of any letters of interest written by her father. Copies of such letters would be taken, and the originals returned to the senders. All letters should bear the signature and address of the writer, and should be sent to Miss Rosa Waugh at 29, Glynrhondda Street, Cardiff.

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES and MR. THOMAS HARDY have been chosen to fill the places in the Order of Merit occupied by Sir William Huggins and George Meredith. The scientific place is thus secured by a man of undoubted distinction, though far from orthodox in some of his views, while the choice of Mr. Hardy will be applauded throughout the republic of letters.

THE CIVIL LIST PENSIONS published last Saturday are free from the anomalies to which we have had to call attention. In the absence of details it is difficult to criticize, but we hope that a career of valuable work of the sort that can never be remunerative is preferred to the claims of a writer who has had and taken his chances of popularity, and failed through improvidence. The literary names recognized in the list are: Dr. T. Rice Holmes, historian, 200*l.*; Mr. Richard Whiteing, 100*l.*; Dr. James Sully, psychologist, 95*l.*, in addition to his present

pension; Mr. A. G. Bradley, historian, 80*l.*; Mrs. Constance Garnett, translator of Russian, 70*l.*; and Mr. Edward Dwelly, Gaelic scholar, 50*l.*

COMMANDANT WEIL has reprinted, from 'Il Risorgimento Italiano,' some interesting letters in French from Mary Caroline of Naples to the Marquis (afterwards Duke) of Gallo. They bear date 1801-2, and, written from Vienna as to the future of the Kingdom of Naples, treat "Buonaparte" as a more friendly foe than Murat. The detested general of the French in Italy is thus assigned the commanding situation revealed by the first volume of Prince Murat's previously unknown letters of Murat. Commandant Weil's promised volume, from which these letters are extracted, will give the whole of the Queen's letters contained in the Gallo family archives, beginning from 1785 and hitherto unpublished. They are likely to contain fresh matter concerning Nelson and Lady Hamilton. Mary Caroline in 1801 calls the Archduke Charles "the despot" of Austria, and, noting "the disagreeable impression" made at Paris by "the death of Paul," adds that she herself is "très charmée"—by the murder of "le pauvre" Emperor of Russia. In March, 1802, "England advises that there should be no thought of defending more than Sicily." The absentee Queen rejects the advice as contemptible; but, in any case, "we shall lose our dominions."

THE INSEL-VERLAG of Leipsic is about to publish a facsimile of the 42-line Gutenberg edition of the Bible, with a supplementary volume concerning its history, and containing reproductions of existing proof-sheets, from the pen of Prof. Schwenke, to whom the idea of the reproduction is due. Three hundred copies of the Bible will be available on paper at 700 marks (bound 900 marks), and twenty copies on parchment at 3,000 marks.

THE BARTON LIBRARY at Bhavnagar in Guzerat has been referred to more than once in *The Athenæum*. In the year 1909-10 325 new works were added to the collection, bringing the total of books in the library up to 6,515. The number of subscribers rose from 264 in 1908-9 to 274 in 1909-10, and the books lent from 5,532 to 5,880. The deficiency between the receipts and the cost of maintaining the library, and eighteen subsidiary libraries or reading-rooms, was met by a grant from the State revenue.

RECENT Government Publications of interest to our readers are: Rural Education Conference, Minutes (1*d.*); Scotch Education, Memorandum on Greek Pronunciation (1*d.*), a subject on which usage differs widely in the British Isles; Calendar of State Papers, Scotland, Vol. VI. (15*s.*); and Reports from those Universities and University Colleges in Great Britain which participated in the Parliamentary Grant (2*s.* 6*d.*).

## SCIENCE

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Science from an Easy Chair*, by Sir Ray Lankester (Methuen), is an admirable set of papers with a remarkably wide range, including history and archaeology as well as the many subjects that can be classed under "science." The papers are well known, being one of the most attractive features of *The Daily Telegraph*. Here they are carefully revised, and eighty-four illustrations are added. The author skilfully mingles art and commerce, medicine and romance. Two subjects of interest at the moment are 'Poisonous Plants and Animals,' mentioning incidentally an anti-toxin for hay-fever, and 'Clothes Moths.' The author has his prejudices, as his chapter on 'University Training' shows; but fortunately he has the unusual merit, in a distinguished man of science, of being able to write well and clearly.

WE welcome a new and revised edition of Samuel Butler's *Unconscious Memory* (A. C. Fifield), with an admirable Introduction by Prof. Marcus Hartog. He brings forward abundant evidence of that recognition of Butler's work which has been a recent feature of science. The Professor notes, in particular, the mention of Butler by Dr. Francis Darwin when he was presiding over the meeting of the British Association held in Dublin in 1908. The trend of Butler's views, if it can be regarded as heretical at all nowadays, is heresy widely encouraged.

The book is, like all his writings, distinguished for its admirably clear style and the intellectual honesty which it exhibits. It never had a fair chance of recognition, for, as Mr. R. A. Streatfield says in his preliminary 'Note,' a large number of the unbound sheets were destroyed in a fire at the printer's. The present reviewer possesses the further note, in Butler's own hand, that "only 500 copies were printed....so that the book is likely to be one day scarce."

The reissue of Butler's works happily arranged under the auspices of Mr. A. C. Fifield will, we hope, bring one of the most original of thinkers and versatile of writers before a wider public. He lives, at any rate, secure in the hearts and minds of all who knew him.

*Common Weeds of the Farm and Garden*. By Harold C. Long and John Percival. Illustrated. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—The problem of weeds is as old as the art of husbandry, and its difficulties are felt scarcely less to-day than they were by the earliest cultivators. It is true that we have learnt to call weeds by names; we know their habits, methods of propagation and distribution, and in consequence are better able to preserve our crops from injury. In the incessant warfare this entails modern cultivators benefit considerably from the improved mechanical appliances now available, whilst considerable knowledge has been obtained by experiment regarding the use of such chemical substances as the sulphates of copper and iron, sodium arsenite and ammonium sulphate. Aided by such expedients the land is expected to yield heavier and better crops. It is this advance that keeps the cultivator busy.

The present work deserves to be widely read because it is well adapted to teach

practical men to regard weeds from the scientific standpoint. The definition of a weed as "a plant out of place," still holds good. No plant is always a weed, but any plant may become a weed; it is merely a matter of distribution. A turnip is a weed when it is found amongst wheat; and a wheat plant is no less a weed when it grows in a turnip field. Some of the common agricultural weeds are the wild plants from which have been derived cultivated forms that yield useful vegetables and drugs. The authors do well to make these things clear, and they further point out the good uses which weeds sometimes serve. One indirect good is that they cause even the casual cultivator to hoe or harrow his land frequently. So, independently of killing the weeds, he keeps the surface soil in a loose tilth that enables sun and air to penetrate it, and, at the same time, this mulch of fine soil prevents undue loss of moisture by evaporation. This matter of conserving the moisture in the land is one of great importance, and hoeing would still be necessary if there were no weeds to combat.

On the other side of the account the authors find it easy to show how harmful weeds may become to cultivated crops. They dilate on a number of preventive and remedial measures practised in this and other countries. All the common weeds are described separately in botanical sequence, in language as free as possible from technical terms. There are several useful appendixes, and one of these describes the legislative enactments for the destruction of noxious weeds in the chief agricultural countries of the world.

*The Ideal Garden*. By H. H. Thomas. Illustrated. (Cassell & Co.)—The title of Mr. Thomas's book is somewhat ambitious, but we are glad to be able to say that if the horticulturist lived up to the advice and axioms in these chapters he might claim to have an ideal garden. Mr. Thomas has the distinction—rare among practical gardeners—of writing well. But he is no mere enthusiast with a feeling of the picturesque; he is a skilled hand at the craft. On the very threshold we are cordially inclined to him by his remarks on dogmatism. Many amateurs are frightened off the cultivation of certain flowers by the formidable list of instructions and directions by experts. Mr. Thomas succeeds in giving a reader the impression that he can manage anything, and that is a very useful impression. A garden, he well says, must have individuality; indeed, its charm consists in that, as much as the charm of any other work of art. Sir George Sitwell in his recent book on gardens invites us to subordinate the house to the landscape. We agree with Mr. Thomas in demurring. The garden must "play up to" the house as the most important feature in it. It is an excellent saying that the various parts of a garden gain in value from being enclosed, taking therefrom a sense of privacy or mystery. Straight lines, it is true, are better than bad curves.

Everywhere we find good sense in these pages. No advice is better in the matter of roses than to send the amateur to the newest varieties. Some of the old ones are well worthy of their place on the honoured list, but the newer roses are in most instances great advances on their predecessors in everything but fragrance. Fragrance has not now the market value in roses which it once had. We must for that go to *hesterne roseæ*. Mr. Thomas, by the way, gives an admirable list of fragrant flowers. Some of the best roses now come to us from German growers. Twenty years ago the

trade was divided between French and English.

Mr. Thomas holds the *via media* in the matter of bedding-out, for the campaign against which Mr. Robinson was chiefly responsible. Good sense recognizes that bedding-out has its uses. There is a valuable chapter in the book on the edgings of paths, which will make amateurs dispense with bricks and stones, and feather-boardings. There is also a good chapter on wild flowers for the wild gardens. Gardening on walls comes in for an amount of attention which is perhaps excessive. The lists of flowers, including a fairly comprehensive list of herbaceous plants, should prove useful for reference. On the whole, we have not come upon a more serviceable book of its size and design.

## RESEARCH NOTES.

At the last meeting of the Physical Society Mr. A. E. Garrett read a paper describing some experiments lately made by him with phosphate of aluminium. The capacity of this salt for giving off positive ions when heated was noted three years ago by Sir Joseph Thomson, but Mr. Garrett's experiments went further, and consisted of heating the salt up to a temperature of 1200° C. by means of an electric current in a closed glass tube containing various gases, such as common air, carbonic acid, and hydrogen. The results lead him to conclude that the first effect of the high temperature is to produce from the salt a substance which emits no ions, and that this in its turn gives birth to a second substance which is a very fruitful source of ionization. He further offers proof that neutral doublets, consisting of positive and negative ions combined, are given off by the heated salt, and suggests that the current may be due to the break-up of these doublets by collision with the molecules of the gas in the tube; but he admits that the very small quantity of negative ions resulting is a difficulty in the way of this hypothesis. On the other hand, the production of positive ions, apparently of the size of the atom of hydrogen, is very large, and he accounts for this by the suggestion that such salts as aluminium phosphate at a sufficiently high temperature at first eject positive ions with great velocity only, the doublets coming off afterwards. Incidentally, Mr. Garrett asserts that a tube containing hot aluminium phosphate can be turned to practical use as a rectifier of alternating currents.

An article on the same subject by Mr. F. Horton, who seems to work in the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge, appears in the current number of *Le Radium*. His experiments were undertaken with the view of ascertaining whether there is any connexion between the positive rays emitted by heated aluminium phosphate and the anode rays discovered by Herren Gehrcke and Reichenheim, and frequently mentioned in these Notes. He used a cathode of the salt in question mixed with powdered graphite and a little chloride of silver, and a Marconi coil instead of the induction machine of his German predecessors in the experiment. Afterwards he tried a mixture of pyrophosphate of sodium and lithium for his cathode, and never succeeded in getting anything like anode rays, but only obtained, as he says, "negative particles going towards the anode." Then he tried phosphite of calcium, and obtained well-marked anode rays detectable in a magnetic field after the manner of the positive rays of Herren Gehrcke and



Reichenheim. The result seems to convince him that there is no connexion between the two sets of phenomena, and that the positive electricity emitted by hot salt is due to the decomposition of the salt, a hypothesis with which Mr. Garrett deals in his paper above mentioned.

The current number of the *Journal* of the Röntgen Ray Society contains a paper read by the editor, Mr. A. H. Gardiner, at the last meeting, and dealing with the manner in which the atomic weight of the metal composing the anticathode in an exhausted tube affects the number and energy of the Röntgen rays given forth by it. Prof. Silvanus Thompson seems to have been the first to observe that the efficiency of the tube was in ratio to the atomic weight of the anticathode; but Mr. Gardiner produces facts which go to show that this is not always so. Thus, in a table based on the result of his experiments, copper and aluminium anticathodes both yield better results than they should do, if Prof. Silvanus Thompson's law were of rigid application, and those of gold and uranium results very much worse. Mr. C. E. Phillips, who presided at the meeting, pointed out that the three magnetic metals, iron, nickel, and cobalt, which are at the bottom of the list for efficiency, also behaved in a very anomalous way in the presence of ultra-violet light, as Sir William Ramsay and Dr. Spencer showed some time ago. For the rest, Mr. Gardiner admitted that he depended entirely on the photographic test for his statistics of efficiency, and it is certainly to be wished that his experiments should be checked by others taking as their basis the amount of ionizing power of the rays before any argument be founded upon them. Up to the present, however, there can be little doubt that platinum makes by far the best anticathode.

Prof. J. J. Kossogonoff (of the University of Kieff) has thought of using the ultramicroscope invented by Herren Siedentopf and Zsigmondy for the investigation of the phenomena of electrolysis, with extremely good results. According to the *Revue Générale des Sciences* for June 15th, in which a well-illustrated account of his experiments appears, on focussing the instrument on the electrolyte when no current is passing, the observer sees many luminous points which appear to be executing the Brownian movements. On the closing of the circuit, these luminous points string themselves out into a chain, which progresses towards the negative electrode; and on reversing the current, the direction of the stream is also reversed. Prof. Kossogonoff does not go so far as to assert that these luminous points are the actual ions, although he shows by reference to certain calculations of Prof. Kohlrausch that they probably have about the same velocity; but he suggests that, if they are not the ions themselves, they are at least groups of ions, and this may be provisionally accepted. A control experiment in which the stream of luminous points was exposed to a magnetic field at right angles to its normal direction seemed to show a dark place near the cathode such as occurs in a Geissler tube in similar circumstances, followed by a layer in which the luminous points are extremely numerous; and the use of sulphate of copper as the electrolyte is said to produce some very beautiful effects. This method of investigation seems capable of extension, and should produce further notable results.

In the *Revue Scientifique* for the 2nd of this month appears an account of what is there called 'La Lumière Moore,' which seems to have been lately installed in the Ice Palace at Berlin. This appears, although

the fact is not distinctly stated, to be a system of electric lighting devised by the well-known American electrician Mr. Macfarlane Moore, and to consist in the use of tubes of a low degree of exhaustion, which are in effect Geissler tubes. The tubes employed are of enormous length—the article in question speaks of thirty-five and even of sixty-six *mètres*—and could hardly be used except in a building of relatively enormous size. But it is claimed for them that they give a light free from all the objections hitherto urged against electric illumination, inasmuch as it is perfectly diffused and casts no shadows; while the colour can be modified at will by the introduction into the tube of various gases, the vapour of phosphorus giving a pinkish-yellow, and carbonic acid a brilliantly white light. The great difficulty that has hitherto been found in the employment of Geissler tubes for illuminating purposes is that of keeping the pressure of the contained gas constant; but this is said to have been overcome in the present case by the introduction of a special valve which requires attention once only every two years. The expense of electric energy is said to be rather less than 3,000 watts for a candle-power that would entail the use of 3,500 watts if arcs were employed, and nearly double that energy in the case of incandescent filament lamps. As the article quoted mentions, the cost of installation is not stated; but at first sight this need not be very high. The return to one of the earliest modes of electric lighting suggested is at all events extremely interesting from the scientific point of view.

The great attention lately paid to aeroplanes is responsible for the two articles, under the title 'L'Adaptation à la Locomotion aérienne chez les Vertébrés,' which M. R. Anthony, of the Natural History Museum at Paris, has contributed to the last-numbered journal. That living organisms can modify themselves in the direction of adaptation to a changed environment is plain from the instances he quotes of the tunny-fish and the mackerel, and similar instances are found among the vertebrates in the case of what M. Anthony calls parachute animals, such as the flying squirrels. He notes that the special membrane or patagium which forms in their case the sustaining surface develops only among tree-haunting species, and he hazards the opinion that the outstretched paws and bushy tail of the ordinary squirrel form a temporary parachute of a like kind. Among the Chiroptera, of which the Roussette or fruit-bat is taken as the representative, the patagium develops until it ceases to be a mere parachute and becomes a true organ of flight, and this appears to have been the case with the Pterosaurians, or flying lizards, of which he gives several instances. When we come to the birds, however, we find a much more important modification—from our point of view—in the shape of the wing, which seems to M. Anthony, on the analogy of the fins of fast-swimming fishes, and also of the sails with which the seed-pods of plane-trees are furnished, to have a very important effect on the speed of flight.

Another most important point for constructors of aeroplanes to remember is that in the birds, as in the Chiroptera, the centre of gravity is placed otherwise than in terrestrial animals, and all the heavy organs (pectoral muscles, viscera, and digestive apparatus) are situated in the abdominal regions, which, as it were, hang from the wings inserted above them.

Perhaps, however, the greatest modification which M. Anthony notices is the presence in the birds of aerial sacs in com-

munication with the lungs, which the bird can inflate and deflate at will, together with an excessive hollowness of the bones. Although this last can be in part imitated by man by the use of tubular supports for his machines, it is difficult to see how the inflatable sac can yet be copied, and it is to this, perhaps, that attention should now be turned.

Two other facts of interest to those concerned in aeroplaning have lately come to light. At the last meeting of the Faraday Society, reported in *The Chemical News* of the 8th inst., Mr. E. F. Law drew attention to the untrustworthiness, from the mechanical point of view, of all light metal alloys. The lightness of these compounds is in every case secured by the addition of aluminium, and Mr. Law showed that aluminium, when alloyed with other metals, underwent chemical changes which gradually transformed it into powder. Hence the tensile strength of an aluminium alloy is, according to him, perpetually altering for the worse, which may perhaps explain some of the terrible accidents that have lately occurred through the breaking of the wire stays of aeroplanes. Steel, which can now be made nearly as light as any compound metal, seems to be still the most trustworthy metal.

The other fact is the one observed by M. Marcel Natier on the effect of altitude upon deafness. After some years' study of the subject, he has come to the conclusion that deaf persons, almost without exception, hear better on a mountain than in the plain; and although the effect is merely temporary, he thinks it might form the basis of a re-education of the ear. That dwellers in mountainous countries are able to communicate with each other orally at long distances has been known for many years, and can perhaps be attributed to an alteration in either the length or the amplitude of the sound-waves from the rarefaction of the atmosphere. M. Natier's communication was made to the Société de Médecine de Paris, and is reported in the *Revue Scientifique* of the 25th of last month.

Prof. Maurice Arthus (of Lausanne) has lately examined anew the cause of death from the bite of the cobra, and gives the result of his investigation in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Académie des Sciences for last month. According to him, the poison of the cobra acts by causing paralysis of the respiratory muscles, so that the patient really dies from asphyxia, and consequent stoppage of the heart's action. This, he points out, is also the effect of curare poison, and from this he draws the conclusion that cobra poison is really a curare, and that, since artificial respiration has been found to act beneficially in cases of "curarization," it should be applied in cases of cobra-bite also. The sérum antivenimeux supplied by the Pasteur Institute at Lille is, he considers, sufficiently certain in its action if used in the cases of adult human beings within three hours; but artificial respiration enables this period to be prolonged, and gives the heart the time in which the sérum can develop its full action. Tracheotomy, he advises, should in severe cases be applied, and he points out means by which artificial respiration can then be kept up for twelve or more hours. He warns his readers that his method relates to the bites of cobras only, and not of vipers, and that it needs to be supplemented by keeping the patient as warm as possible. Prof. Arthus acknowledges in his communication the help he has received in his investigation from the researches of Mlle. Boleslava Stavská, demonstrator at the University of Lausanne.

F. L.

## DR. GALLE.

THE senior astronomer of the world died last Sunday, the 10th inst., about a month after completing his ninety-eighth year.

Johann Gottfried Galle was born at Pabsthaus, near Gräfenhainichen in Prussian Saxony, on the 9th of June, 1812. After studying mathematics and the physical sciences at Berlin, he obtained an appointment on the staff at the observatory there under Encke in 1835. He graduated in 1845, writing a dissertation on some observations of Römer, a copy of which was sent to Le Verrier, and led to Galle being one of those who received in 1846 a paper giving the results of the French astronomer's investigations on the position of an exterior planet from the perturbations produced by it upon the motions of Uranus. Galle was greatly assisted in the search by the recent publication of the star-chart of that part of the sky by Bremiker. This had not reached England (some delay had been caused by the rule of distributing two sheets together), the consequence of which was that Challis, who was also searching for the unknown planet at Cambridge from the position assigned by the calculations of Adams, had to construct charts from day to day for himself. The result was that though Challis actually registered a place for the planet on one of these as early as the 4th of August, Galle was the first to recognize the planet on the 23rd of September, suspecting it to be one by its appearance, and confirming his view the next day by a small change in its apparent place. Hence he is sometimes called the optical discoverer of Neptune.

In 1851 Galle was appointed Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory at Breslau, from which he retired in 1895, spending his remaining years at Potsdam. He discovered three new comets—one in 1839, and two in 1840; and was the author of a valuable catalogue of cometary orbits and of several astronomical papers, including one on a determination of the parallax of the sun by observations of the small planet Flora, which appeared in 1875. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of London in 1848.

## MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Wen. British Numismatic, 8.—"Historical Events as depicted on our Coinage," Dr. F. Nelson.

## Science Gossip.

MR. H. W. COX, who on Saturday last succumbed, at the age of 46, to dermatitis due to the use of X rays, was one of the martyrs of science, whose self-sacrificing work is all for the good of humanity. Mr. Cox bore his hopeless malady with wonderful courage, and kept up to the end his interest in the ray treatment, which has profited largely by his inventions.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS has almost ready an important work by Mr. H. Eltringham, entitled 'African Mimetic Butterflies.' The author gives descriptions and illustrations (there are ten coloured plates and a map) of the principal known instances of mimetic resemblance in the Rhopalocera of the Ethiopian region, together with an explanation of the Müllerian and Batesian theories of mimicry, and some account of the evidences on which these theories are based.

SIR DAVID GILL, has received from the German Emperor the award Pour le

Mérite, in the place of the late Prof. Newcomb. The order was founded by Frederick the Great, to consist of 30 German and 30 Foreign Members "who have acquired high distinction in science and art." Sir David has also been elected a Foreign Member of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, and an Honorary Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston.

THE Report of Prof. Turner for 1909-10 states that the Oxford zone of the Astrographic Catalogue is approaching completion; only half a volume of the measures themselves remain, after which the last volume will be begun, "intended to contain discussions and other details for which a good deal of material has already been collected." During the work some plates have been taken in duplicate at intervals so long that proper motions could be determined, and many of the results are interesting.

PROF. DYSON'S Report of the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh refers to the twelve months ending March 31st. The meridian observations were only those for the time service. With the 15-inch refractor much work was done in the department of double stars. Photographs were taken with the object of determining the velocity of the sun's rotation in different latitudes. For the Astrographic Catalogue good progress has been made with the measurement of the photographic plates received from the Perth Observatory, West Australia. An interesting summary is added of the meteorological observations obtained during the year; and an account is also given of the installation of the Milne Seismograph at Edinburgh.

PROF. SCHIAPARELLI's successor as Director of the Milan Observatory is Dr. Giovanni Celoria, who has been on the staff there since 1873, and was also appointed Professor of Geodesy at the Technical Institute in 1876.

PROF. HUGO ERDMANN, whose death, in his forty-ninth year, as the result of a boating accident, is announced from Berlin, was Professor of Chemistry at Charlottenburg, and head of the laboratory for inorganic chemistry. His 'Anleitung zur Darstellung chemischer Präparate' and 'Lehrbuch der anorganischen Chemie' are widely used.

## FINE ARTS

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE illustrated series of works on "Les Villes d'Art célèbres" (Paris, Librairie Renouard) contains many contributions of beauty and importance. Cracovie, from the pen of Marie Anne de Bovet, is remarkable for the interest it gives to the remains of Polish architecture and sculpture over a period of seven hundred years of national history. It would not occur to most tourists, even of a cultivated type, to visit the marshes of Galicia in search of æsthetic revelations. Distinguished foreigners, including one Oxford professor, have been arrested on such tours as possible spies of the Russian Empire. The rewards to be reaped by visits to many of the less-known cities of the south-eastern kingdoms attached at one time to Poland, at another to Hungary, and sometimes to the Empire, are singularly great, and the volume now before us will tempt many towards Cracow.

"M. A. B." has gained in recent years a close knowledge of Galicia, and writes with learning and with a love for the Poles and their devotion to their Church which fits her for the task she has undertaken. In it she has had the help of the art and archaeological world of Poland. There will be more who will be charmed with the illustrations than those willing to master the local history, obscured as it is by the forbidding features of Polish family names. The author feels this, and engages in a bold attempt to explain the pronunciation of the Polish words and the principles which should govern the representation of Slav sounds in French. In the case of Russia, transliteration—but for German interference—would be comparatively easy. The Polish letters being those of Western Europe, the further difficulty arises, with which we are familiar in the case of Welsh, that they have a wholly different force in Polish from that which we incline to give them. We soon find that we are invariably wrong, but are apt to give up all attempt at improvement. The Teuton map-maker has a spelling of his own for Slav names, but, outside Central Germany, has only provided many a city with an *alias*. Madame Sans-Gêne would not know herself were Danzig spelt as M. A. B. presents it.

The reader will turn with delight to the illustrations adorning almost every page. Cracow was in close connexion with Bohemia and Southern Germany in that thirteenth century, the remains of which have puzzled artists by showing the existence of a great school of sculpture in Central Europe long before the beginning of the Italian Renaissance, though detached from Byzantine tradition. But Cracow also came under direct Italian influence in the Renaissance period; while architecture closely resembling that of France in the earliest and best days of Louis XIV. is also gloriously represented in the city. The result is a volume which will provide plentiful attraction for students of all the great periods of art from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century.

*The Etched Work of Jozef Israëls, an Illustrated Catalogue.* By H. J. Hubert. (Amsterdam, Scheltema & Holkema.)—A good catalogue of an etcher's work is always welcome to collectors and students, though the artist with whom it deals may not be of the first importance. Even the author of the book before us does not pretend that Mr. Israëls is one of the great masters of etching. His work in black and white derives a reflected glory from his painting, and repeats in great part subjects that he had first carried out in colour. But the high rank that Mr. Israëls holds on other grounds among the modern artists of Holland fully justifies the compilation of a careful record of his etchings. They number only thirty-seven, and a large proportion of this small quantity is very rare. The catalogue is fully illustrated with half-tone reproductions on a large scale, and is one of the best works of its kind that we have seen, for the author does not trust to the illustrations to save him the trouble of writing, but has supplemented them by a careful description of such trial proofs and published states as differ from the state selected for illustration. The dimensions are given both in millimetres and in inches, a useful method when the book is intended for English as well as foreign readers; in the case of No. 24 there is evidently a misprint, "228" standing either for "278" or "282." Mr. Israëls's many admirers in England and America will, no doubt, be glad to possess this valuable addition to the literature on his



work in an English translation. The enumeration in the preface of a selection of illustrated catalogues dealing with modern etchers of various countries is the one portion of the book which appears to us superfluous. They have nothing to do with Mr. Israël's, and are, no doubt, perfectly well known to the class of readers to whom such a catalogue as Mr. Hubert's own is addressed. There is nothing in his book so novel or unexpected as to require the citation of precedents. The quotation of the existing literature on Mr. Israël's work is, on the other hand, quite to the point and desirable. The volume is to be obtained in England from Messrs. Obach.

**Nature and Ornament.** By Lewis F. Day. —Vol. II. *Ornament the Finished Product of Design.* (Batsford.)—This volume concludes the late Mr. Day's revision of his earlier work 'Nature in Ornament.' While the first was devoted to illustrating the decorative character of natural growth (*Athenæum*, No. 4266), the theme of this is that "everywhere in ornament there linger memories, dim as they may be, of things observed in nature." The argument is not, however, pushed too far, the author stating more than once—there is, in fact, a good deal of repetition—that there are "two kinds of ornament, the one deduced from natural forms, the other developing from abstract form into something plainly suggestive of nature." He points out, too, the striking similarity of results reached by the two methods, as shown by the fact that the Japanese, starting with the chrysanthemum, reached "by the use of the brush . . . something not unlike the Greek brushwork." That the Greek brushwork approached nature sufficiently to be called honeysuckle pattern may be an instance of memories of nature modifying abstract design, but it is more likely, we think, that this similarity of result, reached from opposite starting-points, is due to the influence upon design exercised by the implement employed in its execution.

The volume is copiously illustrated with drawings by the author, Mr. Butterfield, and others. We notice that No. 86 is incorrectly described as deadly nightshade; it is the much commoner woody nightshade. The book concludes with the author's confession of faith on the subject of ornament, the result of forty years' experience and of a life spent in the service of art, and now, alas! closed.

**Manuscript and Inscription Letters.** By Edward Johnston. Plates by A. E. R. Gill. (John Hogg.)—When Mr. Johnston's book on 'Writing and Illuminating' appeared, we stated that, though we did not agree with all his ideals, his work was, in our opinion, the best one on the subject that had been written for English students, and one that should be in the hands of all who wished to understand the foundations on which a first-class style of handwriting could be built up. In these sheets we have the results of ten years of class teaching. Here are alphabets, and, better still, here are examples of their use, old and new. Five plates of lettering in stone have been contributed by Mrs. Gill, a craftsman whose taste and skill are alike unimpeachable. Craftsmen and designers as well as instructors and students will find these sheets indispensable. Mr. Johnston's few words, headed 'A Theory of Calligraphy,' have our hearty approval and sympathy. The size of the sheets, while allowing of their use in class, is not too great to permit of convenient use by a single student. No school should be without them.

## THE LONDON SALON OF THE ALLIED ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE third exhibition of the Allied Artists' Association at the Albert Hall is less crowded than its predecessors, and it becomes evident that the accumulation of interesting work which had failed to find a place in any of the older exhibitions, while large, is by no means inexhaustible. We make fewer discoveries of fresh talent than in the two previous exhibitions. On the other hand, some of the artists whom we then noticed for the first time turn up again, and begin to form in this very mixed exhibition a *corps d'élite* worth looking for on future occasions.

The interesting pictures in the galleries tend to divide into three categories. There is in the first place a certain number of the most capable of the younger painters of the day—men of the future rather than the present, to whom the independence which comes of exhibiting on these democratic terms makes a strong appeal. They prefer to seek on their own merits for a fresh public rather than beg for the second-best places in exhibitions largely monopolized by their better-known confrères. In the second place, there are certain landscape painters who speak the idiom of to-day, but who, living in the country, are in process of dropping out of touch with current demands, so that their work in a few years is likely to appear a little old-fashioned, though probably at the same time more personal and valuable for their comparative isolation. Lastly, there are pictures which are positive anachronisms, emerging from some strange backwater of human thought where aims and ideals which we had thought extinct are still apparently pursued with astonishing and admirable conviction.

It would be interesting to speculate on the result to these artists of exhibiting side by side in the same exhibition, but that it is evident that the third element is already in a fair way to disappear. The capable old-fashioned works which had been excluded from official exhibitions were evidently fewer in number than those whose sin against the taste of hanging committees was that of being too advanced. Moreover, innocence shrivels quickly, in contact with sophistication, and the very exhibitions which brought these works to light probably settled in the negative the question whether there should be any more of them. The strangely photographic compilation, like a belated Frith, by Mr. Andrew Young, *A Scottish Fair* (568) is the only important example this year. It cannot be pretended that it is a fine work of art, but it shows astonishing ability of a sort, as does also the smaller *Ars longa, Vita brevis* (570), by the same painter; and this copious, if unpurged realism offers a severer test of the assumptions of latter-day impressionism than do the vague and empty exhibition pictures to which we are accustomed in more fashionable galleries. Few painters who have shown in these first exhibitions of the London Salon can have failed to gain a clearer self-knowledge by such illuminating juxtapositions.

It speaks well for the three little pictures by Mr. Harold Gilman (119-121) that among many works of unrestrained realism they should impress us as marvels of intimate close-packed observation as much as by the severely consistent adherence to a simple method of painting which gives them style and gravity. His is the most complete

achievement in a small group of artists of similar aims, that of Mr. Malcolm Drummond (33-35) being less intimate in characterization, and more doctrinaire in its insistence on a surface of rough-cast texture as an easy method of giving a monumental look to works of small scale. The work of Mr. Spencer Gore (713-715) falls somewhat between two stools, his naturalistic training and his decorative instincts being for the moment antagonistic rather than mutually supporting. The theatrical subjects affected by the last-named give by their flatness of lighting a certain initial countenance to his ambitions towards decoration, and he is apt to take the hint and let himself off the severe accuracy of values necessary for making the actual plastic facts of the scene the root of his design. He is half-inclined to renounce the attempt to exhibit these facts in full relief, so that the curved ledge of the dress circle, for example, if it projects as a foreground object into the front of his picture, does not come away from the stage with the vigour of actuality. This would be acceptable enough if, designed in terms of flat decoration, the silhouettes of the actors and stage accessories were simplified to such amplitude as to play their parts in conjunction with a form so large and undetailed in character. As a design in the flat, however, Mr. Gore's picture is small, and frittered away in minor analysis of forms. He seems inclined to forget in these interiors that the modelling which shows itself by undulations or serrations of contour, and the modelling which shows itself by planes in successive relief, are one and the same. If the latter are simplified so tremendously as he is inclined to simplify them, the former must be simplified at the same time, or the result is thin and weak. Mr. Gore has, in fact, passed the border line which divides the learned, but in a sense passive observation of Mr. Gilman from the more exacting and to-day less studied art of inventive design.

These painters are the principal revelations of this exhibition, and their works, along with those which renew for us our already valued acquaintance with Mr. Walter Sickert (637) and Mr. Cayley Robinson (274-275), are the most complete achievements among the paintings. After them come a large number of attractive works which are to be considered rather as clever sketches than deliberate pictures. Among these may be mentioned the delicate and careful, yet slight painting, of Mr. John Beresford (4-6); the robust hearty sketching of Miss Dora Boughton Leigh (8-11); the pleasant series of sketches by Messrs. Jan Gordon (114-115), William Kneen (205-207), and A. E. Hope Joseph (244-245); and the superficial but vivid work of Miss Mary McCrossan (140), Miss H. Halhed (162), Miss Aline S. Bridge (184), and Miss Florence Canning (249). The work of Mr. D. C. Wells usually shows a slight insufficiency of consideration, not due to any want of meticulous care in execution, but to a failure to digest the elements of his subject into a pictorial whole before embarking upon it. No. 213, *The Patchbox*, is a happy exception; his other two works are more typical and less satisfactory. Mr. John S. Aumonier's *Promised Land* (716), admittedly imperfect in execution, shows a certain elementary unity in conception which is rare in the imaginative pictures here; and we should praise also the carefully studied interiors of Miss Ethel Sands (972-974), and the still-life painting of Miss Dorothy Oldham (337, 338) and Miss B. Heriot (975, 976). Among the larger paintings downstairs, *Professionals* (1103), by Mr. John Copley, is an incisive, and *The*

*Prize-Winner* (1148), by Mr. Daniel Wehrschmidt, a solid example of obvious realism.

The sculpture in the arena is of more interest than that shown on previous occasions, and may be dealt with next week. Scattered about the show are a number of estimable landscapes, such as the quietly painted and well-designed *Autumn Evening* (496) of Mr. Edward Francis Wells; the careful studies of Mr. Bernard Sickert (302, 303) and Miss E. Q. Henriques (524); or the three canvases by Mr. J. Hamilton Hay.

By an oversight we omitted to notice last week Mr. Hay's excellent exhibition at the Baillie Gallery, where *The Ponderous Cloud* (5), the *Blond Sky* (16), and *The Long White House* (18) are fine examples of an artist who combines in an unusual degree the poetry which comes of intimate observation and the distinction which comes of technical reserve.

### EXHIBITIONS OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

PROF. GARSTANG, who has just received the degree of D.Sc., for Oxford for his archaeological work, is now exhibiting in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House the results of his last season's excavations in Nubia. All the objects there shown come from the site of the ancient Meroë, and are concerned with the strange and exotic civilization set up in Ethiopia by the priesthood of Amen when they fled thither from the Nile Valley, which their slothful and corrupt rather than actively vicious rule had ruined for the time being. Dr. Garstang was assisted during a great part of his work by Prof. Sayce, at whose suggestion the expedition was undertaken, and who contributes an Introduction to the Catalogue of the Exhibition. Meroë, according to both excavators, lay about 20 miles northward of the modern Shendy (a name very familiar to readers of newspapers during the Gordon Relief Expedition), which is itself about midway between Khartum and Atbara. Here they found the remains of four temples, one of which they claim as the "Table of the Sun," which Herodotus describes as being in "a meadow in the skirts of the city of the Ethiopians"; and plans of these temples are shown which leave little to be desired on the score of fullness. They also found a large necropolis, in which they excavated nearly eighty tombs.

The objects here exhibited begin with statues of an Ethiopian king and queen which are displayed in the hall. They are life-size, coarsely executed in a dark-red sandstone, show a distinctly negro-like type, and are sufficiently far removed from the style of any Egyptian work known to us. They are inscribed with hieroglyphs in the Meroitic script, on which both Prof. Sayce and Mr. F. Ll. Griffith are independently at work, and are probably to be dated not earlier than 200 B.C. There is also here a kneeling figure of a captive with his elbows tied behind him, which is probably earlier, and is executed in a life-like fashion, but is unfortunately headless; and there are some other blocks of sandstone, chiefly valuable for their inscriptions, which are as yet unread. One of these, however, bears the three cartouches of Ark-Amen, the Ergamenes of Diodorus Siculus, who describes the king as abolishing the theocracy which had been the rule in Ethiopia up to his time, by collecting the priesthood in "The Golden Chapel" and then

putting them all to death. This evidence would bring the date of the inscription in question to about B.C. 270, Ergamenes being a contemporary of Ptolemy Philadelphus; but there are also here the remains of a granite stele of King Aspelut, whose date Dr. Garstang puts at about 600 B.C.

In the Antiquaries' meeting-room are displayed the more portable finds, which consist in the first place of some very fine vases of red pottery made in the form of a gourd, some of which are several yards in circumference. These seem to be typical of the Ethiopian civilization, and were probably made to contain beer or palm-wine, although this point cannot be determined until the hieroglyphs appearing in relief on some of them are read. There are also some wavy-handled pots which if found in Egypt would probably be attributed to the First Dynasty, or even the predynastic period, but which are here clearly much later. We note, too, some smaller black polished vases, with an incised pattern which is fairly Egyptian in appearance; but the most distinctly Meroitic ware seems to be some extremely graceful vases hardly thicker than an eggshell, of a light buff colour, and bearing a pattern in ink. Later, a much coarser imitation of this was made, with a pattern impressed with a stamp on the clay while yet wet, the pattern in many cases appearing on both sides, so that what is cameo on one side becomes intaglio on the other. There is also a fairly complete set of funeral stelæ, which in the earlier examples exhibit the familiar scene of Anubis, Horus, or Thoth presenting the dead to Osiris, while in the later the representation has become so conventionalized that nothing can be seen of it but two long-necked jars on each side of a plant or tree. Curiously enough, the same degradation was noticeable in the similar Ptolemaic stelæ discovered by Prof. Garstang during his last two or three years at Abydos, and noticed in *The Athenæum* at the time. All these stelæ bear inscriptions in the Meroitic script, both hieroglyphic and cursive, which still await decipherment.

Among the smaller objects is a broken example of the so-called Cippi of Horus, showing the youthful god standing on a pair of crocodiles, and grasping groups of noxious animals in each hand. It bears an inscription in Egyptian hieroglyphics which from a cursory glance seems to consist of the usual spells against the bites of snakes, the finest example of which is the famous Metternich stele. One finds also pottery moulds, some used for making the sacred ankh, and others, doubtless later, for the Christian cross; a torso in clay of a woman with pointed breasts and a face strangely resembling Mexican images of the same type, as does a beautiful little figure in relief on glass with a backing of gold foil; and a bronze cupid or winged genius which must owe much to Greek or Roman inspiration. Altogether, Prof. Garstang must be congratulated upon having recovered such numerous and fine examples of a type of art entirely new to us, and many inscriptions which will doubtless afford an insight into a corner of history of which we were till now ignorant.

The other exhibition is that of the Egypt Exploration Fund, and is held, as has been the custom during the last four years, at King's College in the Strand. Here are to be seen the results of Dr. Naville's last season's campaign at Abydos, comprising among other things a perfect female skeleton from a predynastic grave, which is shown in a box full of sand in the position in

which it was found, with a red vase of the black-topped kind in front of the face. Other prehistoric objects shown include a vase painted with the figure of a man and two gazelles, and a circular slate palette of unusual form. The most important part of the exhibition is, however, that containing the objects found at Omm el Ga'ab, or the Royal Tombs, a site which Dr. Naville has now begun to open up. Prominent among these are three figures in painted mud of Osiris in mummy form, which were found near what will probably turn out to be the main entrance to the tombs, and are no doubt connected with their restoration under Seti I. of the Nineteenth Dynasty. There are also many jar-sealings from the tomb of Perabsen, the Set-worshipping king of the Second or Third Dynasty, some of them containing the tantalizing inscription "[ ] to his son Perabsen," which ought to, but does not, fill a gap in our knowledge of the pedigree of this Pharaoh. In this division also is a fragment of a rock-crystal vase made for some king into whose name or title the two mountain signs and the loaf which has sometimes been read Setui entered, these having been later erased, and replaced by the figure called by Manetho Semempses, but probably reading something like Huni. There are, further, here some very fine flint knives of unusual, though not unprecedented shapes, and a curious instrument of flint with two sharp cutting edges like a fish-hook. The use of this last is unknown, nor has any other example come to light elsewhere.

In addition to the work at Omm el Ga'ab Dr. Naville and his two assistants, Mr. Peet and Mr. Dixon, laid bare many tombs in the cemetery at Abydos whence Prof. Garstang last year recovered many beautiful and interesting objects, one of their best finds being a set of instruments used in the mystic ceremony known as "Opening the Mouth" of the dead. The pottery slab with holes for the reception of the instruments, like a modern manicure board, duly shows the small jars of black and white stone and the black and white knives used in the ceremony. But one of the water-jars is missing, and has been replaced by an odd one from another and smaller set; while the pink stone *pesh-en-kef*, an instrument which has been sometimes mistaken for two feathers, is altogether absent. Even as it is, however, the set is very curious and rare, an example in the Duke of Northumberland's collection at Alnwick and another in the British Museum (coming like this from Abydos), being the only two hitherto known. The date appears to be the Sixth Dynasty, to which date may be attributed a fine alabaster figure and a button seal showing a man displaying a bunch of fruit. There are some fine specimens of the beautifully thin black-topped ware formerly supposed to be characteristic of the "Pan-grave people," and several mirrors.

Of a later period, which Mr. Peet suggests is that between the Twelfth Dynasty and the Restoration, are some steatopygous figurines of the usual type, a scarab of Sa-ipt, a white incised vase, and a beautiful *ushabti* in limestone made for one Ren-senb, and noticeable from the fact that the legs of all the animals in the inscription are cut off to prevent them from coming to life, according to the belief prevalent in magic in all ages. Still later, that is to say, of the Eighteenth Dynasty, are several stelæ and some fine scarabs (one bearing the cartouche of Thothmes I.), and some alabaster ointment-pots, one of which is decorated with a removable lid of blue glaze.

The other side of the Exhibition Room is



devoted to the objects found by Mr. Blackman and Mr. Johnson when working for the Greco-Roman Branch of the Fund at Sedment, nearly opposite Ahnas el-Medina. It comprises many gilt and painted cartonnage masks used for mummies in Ptolemaic times, and a perfect coffin-lid in the same style with a coffin to which it apparently does not belong. From the rubbish-mounds at Ahnas itself are also shown some good specimens of Roman, Byzantine, and Arab glass and glazed ware, and many lamps, including one with a representation of St. George and the Dragon in Christian times. This is evidently copied from the representations current at an earlier period of the god Horus spearing the serpent Apep, the dragon being unmistakably a snake, and not the animal with four clawed feet to be seen on the British sovereign.

The whole exhibition is extremely interesting, and should dispose conclusively of the statement made some years ago, without any evidence to justify it, that any part of the Abydos site is yet exhausted. As it was the fashion for several thousands of years for the richest Egyptians to be buried there, as near as possible to what they considered the "tomb of Osiris," it may be doubted whether its riches have so far been half explored. Under Dr. Naville's skilled and experienced guidance, we can at least be sure that the part that falls to him will be thoroughly done.

#### BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT WARWICK.

##### II.

On Thursday, the 30th ult., the Rev. F. R. Fairbairn, who is Master of the Hospital at Temple-Balsall and Vicar of the parish, brought to the notice of the visitors the absence of an octagonal church westwards and adjoining the present restored one, composed of a nave simply, in three levels owing to the rising ground eastwards. No foundations have been discovered, but, since the ground is marl and firm, none might be needed, and as the cottages and buildings in the vicinity have evidently been built of stone such as would be used in a large building, that may be the solution of the problem. The walls of the present lofty building have, however, had to be underpinned. Afterwards two cottages under one roof, and the room where the trustees meet (all built on the site of the refectory), were inspected with interest.

At the Court House, Warwick, in the evening a paper entitled 'Carausius and Allectus,' by W. R. H. Forster, was read. Carausius, a native in all probability of the district between the mouths of the Scheldt and the Rhine, came to the front, and his military abilities brought him under the notice of Maximian. Eventually he proclaimed himself Emperor, and had coins struck bearing the heads of Diocletian, Maximian, and himself, and the legend "Carausius et fratres sui" on one side, and on the other a figure of Peace. Two of these have just lately been found in excavations for the foundations of the London County Council buildings, on the south side of the Thames, near Westminster Bridge. Carausius was the founder of the first navy of Britain, and in 294 was treacherously murdered by Allectus, who in his turn was defeated and killed by Constantius two years after, who regained Britain for the empire.

On Friday, the 1st inst., the members

took train to Banbury, and proceeded thence in carriages to Warmington Church, where there is a room over the present vestry, entered from the north side of the chancel, in which there is a stone altar-slab.

The drive was continued along the Edge Hills to the tower built to commemorate the battle. The view from the tower is one of the most extensive in England. Compton Winyates was next visited. Then, by Tadmerton and the Salt Way, the party proceeded to Wroxton Abbey, where they were welcomed by Lord and Lady North, some being shown what remains of the foundations, while the majority enjoyed a view of the architecture of the place and the relics connected with the Stuarts, which have been so carefully preserved as to be in excellent condition.

On Saturday the members drove by way of Blacklow Hill to Kenilworth, where two hours were spent amongst the ruins of the castle, after which the church was inspected. The party then returned to Warwick, and after the concluding meeting the members dispersed.

The gathering was most successful, attracting larger numbers than usual, in spite of the heavy rains of Thursday and Saturday, which prevented some from joining in the excursions, and those present from examining in detail places of interest in the open air. One good result of the Congress is a revived interest among the local antiquaries in Roman remains, and more ancient earth-works, in connexion with which many of the members of the Association are now rendering active and useful service.

#### PICTURE SALE.

SOME high prices were obtained at the sale of pictures from various collections at Messrs. Christie's on the 8th inst., a work by Hoppner fetching nearly 8,000*l.*, and one by Gainsborough 6,500*l.* F. Cotes, Duchess of Marlborough, in white and pink dress, holding her infant child, 241*l.*; Mrs. Macrae (*née* Roche), leaning her left arm on a sculptured stone pedestal, on which stands a vase, 1,806*l.* J. Russell, Mrs. Snow (*née* Adria Hutchinson), in blue dress, with gold waistband (pastel), 152*l.* Early English School, Portrait of a Lady, in white dress, with a black gauze veil over her head, 152*l.* Judith Leyster, A Boy, in brown dress and large hat, holding a kitten, his young sister pulling the kitten's tail, 750*l.* J. Crome, A View on the River at Thorpe, with buildings and trees, 404*l.* Early English School, Portrait of a Young Girl, in yellow bodice and grey skirt, holding a white rabbit in her arms, 430*l.* S. van Ruysdael, A River Scene, with barges unloading; a hay-cart, and a cart containing five figures on the right, 346*l.*; A Frozen River Scene, on the right two sledges with numerous cavaliers and ladies, 1,134*l.* D. Teniers, A Peasant playing a Fiddle, and a Woman holding a Jug, 178*l.* Reynolds, Venus disarming Cupid, 210*l.*; Mrs. Sarah Amsinck, *née* Still, in white dress with a turban, 367*l.*; Lady Jane Bathurst, in pink dress with black lace shawl, 787*l.* R. Wilson, A Lake Scene, with a castle on a hill, and two boys angling in the foreground, 252*l.* Early English School, Portraits of a Gentleman, in blue coat, his Wife, in red and white dress, seated, and their Daughter, in white frock, 126*l.* A. Canaletto, The Cathedral of St. Mark's and the Doge's Palace, Venice, and A View of Venice, with numerous gondolas, boats, and figures (a pair), 945*l.* Ostade, A Frozen River Scene, with numerous figures on the ice, 650*l.* Nicolaes Elias, Portrait of a Lady, in rich black and red dress, with large ruff, and lace cap, 141*l.* G. Terburg, Portrait of a Dutch Officer, in breastplate and brown tunic, 283*l.* Raeburn, J. Patteson, Esq., in dark dress, seated by a table, 110*l.*; General Andrew John Drummond of Strathallan, 609*l.* Hoppner, Sir Soulden Lawrence, Judge of the King's Bench and of Common Pleas, 304*l.*; The Hurdy-Gurdy Player, portrait of Miss Matilda Fielding, 7,927*l.* Jan Steen, Twelfth Night, 1,312*l.* Gainsborough, Signor Raphael Franco, in yellow coat, vest, and breeches, with lace stock and frills; seated at a table, resting his head on his right hand, 6,510*l.*;

The Pedlar's Cart, 472*l.*; Dr. William Dodd, in dark dress and gown with white bands and powdered wig, 168*l.*; Robert Edgar, Esq., in blue coat, with white stock, 210*l.*; Kingston Lacey, on a road in the foreground a peasant leading a one-horse cart, in which a woman is seated; in the distance, the castle on a hill, 315*l.* Hogarth, Peg Woffington, in white dress fastened with blue bows, and straw hat lined with blue, 525*l.* Lawrence, Master Thomas Barber, in dark coat, white vest, and brown trousers, reclining on a bank, 1,050*l.*; Cardinal Gonsalvi, 892*l.* Romney, Mrs. Yates as the Tragic Muse, 682*l.*; Capt. Henry Calveley Cotton, in dark brown coat, with white stock, 735*l.*

The following were the property of Mr. Sholto Montgomery Cay: Anonymous, Portrait of John Cay, Esq., of Charlton, in grey dress, with lace stock, and grey wig, 126*l.* Sir J. Watson Gordon, John Cay, Esq., in green coat and yellow vest, holding his hat and his gloves, 304*l.*; Mrs. Cay (*née* Emily Bullock, wife of John Cay), in red dress with white lawn sleeves, resting her head on her right hand, 525*l.* Raeburn, Robert Hodshon Cay, Esq., of North Charlton, Judge of the Admiralty Court, 1,732*l.*; Mrs. John Cay (*née* Frances Hodshon), in brown dress with white fichu, and yellow shawl; seated in a red chair, 2,100*l.*; Mrs. Liddell (*née* Jane Hobbuck), in white dress with yellow sash, and black shawl, 1,260*l.* J. Smibert, Robert Cay, Esq., in yellow gown, with white stock, and large grey wig, 189*l.*

The following were the property of the Earl of Morton: Hoppner, Edward, First Earl of Harewood, in dark coat with brass buttons, and white stock, 640*l.*; Edward, Viscount Lascelles, in red coat trimmed with fur, and yellow vest with white stock, 1,659*l.*; Lady Frances Douglas, in white dress and fichu, with pink sash, and pink ribbon in her hair, 1,890*l.*; Bridget, Countess of Morton, in black cape, over a pink and white dress, with large mob cap, 1,260*l.* Holbein, Portrait of the Artist, in dark dress trimmed with fur, 189*l.*

#### THE MEINERTZHAGEN ENGRAVINGS.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Tuesday last the collection of engravings of the Early English School formed by the late Mr. Daniel Meinertzhagen, when one by W. Ward after Hoppner fetched 1,200*l.* After Morland: Children playing at Soldiers, by G. Keating, etched letter proof, 52*l.* The First of September: Morning, and Evening, by W. Ward (a pair), etched letter proofs, 77*l.* The History of Letitia, by J. R. Smith (the set of six), printed in colours, 147*l.*

Portraits: Charles I., after Van Dyck, in line, by R. Strange, proof before any letters, 60*l.* The Master Ship-Builder, after Rembrandt, by C. Hodges, proof before letters, 78*l.* Lady Boynton, after Cotes, by J. Watson, first state, 60*l.* Duchess of Argyle, after C. Read, by J. Finlayson, first state, 210*l.* Earl of Sunderland and Lord Charles Spencer, after Cosway, by W. Barney, open letter proof, 65*l.* Lords John and Bernard Stuart, after Van Dyck, by J. McArdell, first state, before any letters, 183*l.*

After Gainsborough: Interior of a Cottage, and The Little Cottage, by C. Turner (a pair), proofs before any letters, 183*l.*

After Romney: Miss Cumberland, by J. R. Smith, first published state, 262*l.* Mrs. Cardarine and Child, by the same, first state, 262*l.* Mrs. Stables and her Daughters, by the same, first state, 441*l.* Hon. Mrs. Beresford, by J. Jones, first state, before any inscription, 420*l.* Mrs. Davenport, by the same, fine impression, with untrimmed margin, 525*l.*

After Hoppner: Lady Kenyon, by H. Meyer, proof before any letters, wide margin, 56*l.* Mrs. Arbuthnot, by S. W. Reynolds, first state, with wide margin, 50*l.* Duchess of Bedford, whole-length, by the same, proof, first fifty, 94*l.* Miss Harriet Cholmondeley, whole-length, by C. Turner, first state, before any letters, 152*l.* Countess Cholmondeley and her Son, whole-length, by the same, first state, with wide margin, 462*l.* Lady Anne Lambton and Family, by J. Young, first state, 430*l.* The Daughters of Sir Thomas Frankland, by W. Ward, proof before any letters, with inscription by the engraver, 1,207*l.*

After Reynolds: Lady Bampfylde, whole-length, by T. Watson, first state, before any letters, 577*l.* Hon. Mrs. Beresford, with Lady Townshend and Hon. Mrs. Gardiner, by the same, first state, 100*l.* Mrs. Braddyll, by S. Cousins, second state, 54*l.* Miss Sarah Campbell, by V. Green, first state, 141*l.* Countess of Carlisle, by J. Watson, first state, 131*l.* Mrs. Carnac, whole-length, by J. R. Smith, first published state, 640*l.*

Lady Elizabeth Compton, whole-length, by V. Green, first state, 483l. Master Crewe as Henry VIII., by J. R. Smith, first state, 189l. Viscountess Crosbie, whole-length, by W. Dickinson, first state, 735l. Lady Betty Delmé and Children, whole-length, by V. Green, first state, 546l. Duchess of Devonshire, whole-length, by the same, first state, 52l. David Garrick, by T. Watson, first published state, 52l. Jane, Countess of Harrington, whole-length, by V. Green, first state, 252l. Miss Frances Kemble, in white dress, by J. Jones, first published state, 60l.; the same, with the panel and scroll of flowers, 52l. Lady Caroline Montagu as Winter, whole-length, by J. R. Smith, first state, 78l. Miss Nelly O'Brien, by J. Watson, first state, before any letters, 54l. Mrs. Pelham feeding Chickens, whole-length, by W. Dickinson, fine impression of the only state, 504l. Lady Catherine Pelham Clinton, whole-length, by J. R. Smith, first state, 714l. Sir Joshua Reynolds as President of the Royal Academy, by V. Green, first state, 73l. Duchess of Rutland, whole-length, by the same, second state, 105l. The Ladies Waldegrave, by the same, first state, 462l.

After Lawrence: Miss Farren, stipple by F. Bartolozzi, with the title in open etched letters, and with Jeffryes's address, 81l. Countess Gower and Daughter, by S. Cousins, proof before the title, 90l. Lady Grey and Children, by the same, first published state, 78l. Master Lambton, by the same, first state, when Lawrence published the plate, 168l. Miss Julia Peel, by the same, proof before the title, 52l. Lady Peel, by the same, proof before the title, 56l. The total of the sale amounted to 14,016l. 13s. 6d.

#### COIN SALE.

ON Thursday and Friday in last week Messrs. Sotheby sold an important collection of regal copper coins from Queen Elizabeth to Queen Anne, the property of a well-known collector. Among the chief lots were: Elizabeth, pattern piece in silver, the only other known specimen being in the British Museum, 21l. Charles I., pattern farthing by Briot, only one other specimen known, 19l. 5s. Charles I., pattern halfpenny, struck on a thick flan, 14l. 5s. Commonwealth, farthing in copper and brass, 14l. 10s. Oliver Cromwell, farthing, 10l. James II., crown in pewter, with a copper plug, 1690, 12l. 5s. William and Mary, pattern halfpenny in copper, 10l. 10s. Anne, pattern farthing, 1713, 24l.

Other properties in the same sale included James I., thirty-shilling piece, 10l. 10s. Proof set of the coins of George IV., 1826, 10l. A similar set of the coins of William IV., 1831, 12l. A similar set of the coins of Victoria, 1839, 10l. 15s. The total of the sale was 756l. 15s.

#### Fine Art Gossip.

MESSRS. METHUEN will publish next week an important book on Turner's Sketches and drawings by Mr. A. J. Finberg, who has been engaged during the last four years in arranging and cataloguing the immense collection of Turner's drawings, sketches, and studies in the National Gallery. In his book he restudies the development of Turner's art in the light of these hitherto inaccessible documents. It is illustrated by over eighty reproductions.

M. GEORGES BERGER, who died at Versailles yesterday week, was a brilliant organizer of exhibitions, and had taken a prominent part in most of those which have been held in Paris since, and including, that of 1867. In addition to a full political career, he founded the now well-established Union des Arts Décoratifs, of which he was President. He was a "membre libre" of the Académie des Beaux-Arts, and was the author of 'L'Art dans l'Industrie' (1884). M. Berger was born in Paris in 1834.

THE late M. Dulac, the artist, has bequeathed to the Institut de France 200,000fr. and to the Musée Condé a number of pictures.

*The Architects' and Builders' Journal* of this week contains a portrait sketch by Mr. R. B. Paxton of Mr. Henry H. Statham, who contributes some reminiscences of his long connexion with architecture.

PROF. CARL FREY has been granted permission to publish the "Archivio Vasariano," which contains, besides letters of Michelangelo and many of Vasari's correspondents, an important diary in which the biographer recorded his journeys and many facts relating to his writings and his works. Prof. Frey is well known for his researches in Italian art, but some feeling has been caused by the fact that the work was not given to one of Vasari's countrymen.

THE BERLIN MUSEUM has purchased at a high price the celebrated picture by Hugo van der Goes, 'The Adoration of the Magi,' in the chapel of the College of the Escolapios at Monforte (Galicia).

THE Prix Haumont of 1,600fr. in the gift of the Académie des Beaux-Arts, and confined to landscape painters, has this year been awarded to Mlle. Valentine Gross, whose single picture in this year's Salon was a portrait.

DR. VALENTINER, the well-known critic, has an interesting article in the *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* on early works by Van Dyck in America.

THE Spanish pictures briefly noticed in our last number are by Miss Mary (not Margaret) Cameron.

WE have received details of the Morant Club, which was founded last winter to investigate barrows, mounds, camps, and the foundations of castles and monastic houses in Essex. The work is restricted to that county, and the Club itself to a small number of experts. Reports will be drawn up, but offered as a rule for publication to the Essex Archaeological Society or the Essex Field Club. As there are still vacancies for members, we add that the joint Honorary Secretaries are Mr. Miller Christy, 115, Farringdon Road, E.C., and Mr. F. W. Reader, 5, Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.

#### EXHIBITIONS.

SAT. (July 16).—A Morocco City: Tetuan, by Mr. H. Bishop; and a Collection of Lamaistic Art, Baillie Gallery. WED. Royal College of Art, Students' Works, Press View, Exhibition Road, S.W.

#### MUSIC

#### THE WEEK.

##### HIS MAJESTY'S.—*Feuersnot*.

RICHARD STRAUSS is fortunate in having his operas performed in England so soon after their production in Germany. The first performances here of Wagner's 'Fliegende Holländer' and 'Tannhäuser' were in 1870 and 1876 respectively, the one twenty-seven years, the other thirty-one after production at Dresden. Wagner's works were virtually condemned here before they were heard; of those of Strauss, however, little notice was taken in the English press, beyond a few articles on operas of his performed abroad, till Mr. Beecham began to give us the opportunity of judging for ourselves. When

he has fulfilled his promise of producing 'Salome' during his next season, we shall have heard all that Strauss has written for the stage, except his first opera 'Guntram,' which the composer probably now regards as one of the sins of his youth. For this opportunity all who are watching with interest the course which Strauss has been and is pursuing must be thankful to Mr. Beecham.

'Feuersnot,' given at His Majesty's last Saturday evening, is interesting, but cannot be compared with the later music-dramas. It is a play *sui generis*. In the poem by Ernst von Wolzogen, Kunrad, the chief personage, is the composer himself, while Diemut, the Burgomaster's daughter, personifies the *Ewigweibliche*. The allegory, however, is not so well kept up as in Wagner's 'Die Meistersinger.' In his address to the people Kunrad refers to the first Richard, whose name, also that of Strauss, in the form of a pun, and quotations, still further help to destroy the illusion.

The scene is laid in Munich in the twelfth century, and the festival of Midsummer is about to be celebrated. At the opening the stage is crowded with citizens, and with children collecting wood for the bonfires, and the prominent part played by the chorus of the townsfolk deserves note. The varying opinions of the crowd respecting Kunrad the alchemist are cleverly set forth by one or two demagogic orators, and these brief comments, together with the merry folk-songs and saws sung by the children, make a chorus very different from what is generally understood by that term. In his later works Strauss has followed 'Richard the First' in almost abolishing concerted music. Yet this plan of making the voice, or rather voices, of the people virtually a *dramatis persona*, had it been carried out in 'Salome' and 'Elektra,' would have offered contrast, and have proved an appropriate modernization of the part played by the chorus in Greek tragedy.

In Kunrad's soliloquy on nature and life, in his impassioned appeals to Diemut, also in the "Midsummer night" duet, the composer provides music highly expressive, yet free from extravagance; and the Intermezzo, played while the stage is in darkness, is notable for strength, beauty, and restraint. Another important point to notice is the clever and picturesque orchestration throughout the work.

'Feuersnot' is in one act, which takes about an hour and a half in performance. Strauss in his later stage works has followed the same lines. It is a welcome reaction against the undue length of Wagner's music-dramas; but, as often happens, there is exaggeration in the other direction. In saying this we are thinking not so much of 'Feuersnot' as of 'Elektra,' in which there is unnecessary hurrying-on with the story, also strain on the performers and the audience.

The English version of 'Feuersnot' by Mr. William Wallace was used, and if the



translation is not altogether satisfactory, it must be acknowledged that the task was by no means an easy one. Herr Mark Oster, the Kunrad, and Fräulein Maude Fay were familiar with their parts, though evidently hampered by singing in English. Last Saturday the performance was good, but better on Wednesday evening. Mr. Beecham and his orchestra deserve much praise. The music, after all, is far more attractive than what takes place on the stage.

## Musical Gossip.

YESTERDAY week a concert of British music was given at Bournemouth. The programme consisted of Sir Hubert Parry's 'Symphonic Variations,' Sir Alexander Mackenzie's 'Burns Rhapsody,' Sir Edward Elgar's 'Wand of Youth' Suite and 'Pomp and Circumstance' March, Sir Charles Stanford's 'Irish Rhapsody,' and Mr. Edward German's 'Welsh Rhapsody.' All five composers conducted. Mr. Dan Godfrey's Orchestra was slightly increased for the occasion. At the head of the programme stood Arthur Sullivan's 'Macbeth' Overture.

THE fifteenth season of Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall, with Mr. Henry J. Wood, as usual, as conductor, begins on August 13th, and ends on October 22nd.

THE Académie des Beaux-Arts has awarded the Premier Grand-Prix in the Rome competition to M. Noël Gallon. He was the youngest of the five candidates whose cantatas were selected to be performed before the jury; he will, indeed, be only nineteen years old next September. At last year's competition he won the Premier Second Grand-Prix. He studied with M. Ch. Lenepveu, the well-known author and professor at the Conservatoire. MM. Paul Paray and Marc Delmas, two other pupils of M. Lenepveu's, won the Premier Second Grand-Prix and the Deuxième Second Grand-Prix respectively.

At the forthcoming season of the Paris Opéra Comique two works by Debussy, if they are ready in time, will be produced. One is 'La Chute de la Maison Uscher,' and the other 'Le Diable dans le Beffroi.' A new work entitled 'La Jota,' by M. Raoul Laparra, is also announced. His opera 'La Habanera,' which is to be performed on Monday at Covent Garden, was produced with success at the Opéra Comique on February 26th, 1908.

MR. JOHN TOWERS has compiled 'A Dictionary-Catalogue of 28,015 Operas and Operettas,' which is being published by the Acme Company, Morgantown, W. Va. The work is divided into three parts. The first gives titles of operas; the second, lists of operas by composers; and the third, the number of times the same libretto has been set to music. On this useful work of reference Mr. Towers has been engaged for sixteen years. A limited edition of 3,000 will be issued.

## PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon.-Sat. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.  
(Matinee on Thursday, 'La Sonnambula,' 2.)  
— Mr. T. Beecham's Opera Season, His Majesty's Theatre.  
(Matinee on Wednesday, 2.)  
THURS. Miss Lina Lehmann's Recital (own compositions), 8, Bolland Hall.  
FRI. Miss Jenny Atkinson's Vocal Recital, 8, Bolland Hall.

## DRAMA

### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Arden Shakespeare.—The Third Part of King Henry the Sixth.* Edited by H. C. Hart (Methuen.)—The death of Mr. Hart has removed a critic of Shakespeare whose honest and searching erudition was beginning to receive its due recognition. Mr. C. K. Pooler has prepared for the press this 'Third Part,' which was left in a "comparatively rough, but otherwise complete condition." We are very glad to have the whole of 'King Henry VI.' as criticized and annotated by so thorough a scholar as Mr. Hart. In our notice of the earlier sections of this edition we spoke of the striking lists of parallels, indicating borrowing by Shakespeare from other playwrights. The Introduction before us continues this line of investigation, showing a number of parallels between all three Parts of Shakespeare's play and 'Tamburlaine.' We are not easily persuaded by this sort of argument, but Mr. Hart's list is certainly startling.

The edition is, as we have said before, a model of arrangement and printing, critical notes being immediately below the text, and, underneath them, explanatory notes. These last aids are very satisfactory, showing a wide knowledge alike of Elizabethan language, and of the prose sources which illustrate Shakespeare, or supply him with matter. Thus, to take one example only, the note on "deathsmen" (V. v. 87) quotes other uses of the word in Shakespeare, and goes on:—

"A favourite word of Greene's, and not known before he used it. One of the *casus belli* perhaps."

*Love and Honour, and The Siege of Rhodes.* By Sir William D'Avenant. Edited by James W. Tupper. (Heath & Co.)—Reviewing, in *The Athenæum* of July 31st last, a reprint, by the same firm and in the same series, of Otway's masterpieces, we described that dramatist as representing "better than any other, that curious period . . . which lies between the late Elizabethans and the early Augustans." D'Avenant is hardly great enough to represent any period; as a dramatist he cannot seriously be compared with Otway, but as an historical link he is more interesting. His earliest plays, 'The Cruel Brother,' 'Albovine,' 'The Just Italian,' all produced about 1630, are undistinguished examples of the late romantic drama. They conform to the decadent Elizabethan type. They are affairs of blood and thunder; the love-interest is sentimental; development of plot or character there is none: all is sacrificed to sensational effects and surprising climaxes. In everything, except literary excellence, they resemble the melodramas of Beaumont and Fletcher.

But D'Avenant was a man born to honours; he knew what the public wanted before the public had made up its mind. He was knighted, to be sure, on the field of battle; but that proves nothing. It was not on the field of battle that he lost his nose. About 1635 we find him writing 'The Wits,' 'News from Plymouth,' and 'The Platonic Lovers,' popular comedies of manners in the popular style of Ben Jonson. In 1642 the Civil War began. Naturally, D'Avenant was a Royalist, and not less naturally—having broken parole, it would seem, and played the secret agent—he spent some years in France.

A shrewd critic who was also a politician could not attend a performance of 'Le Cid' without foreseeing the future popularity of heroic drama in England. Sir William, who was not only a playwright, but a manager of the modern type as well, was back in London even before the Restoration, and, taking advantage of the civil reaction, produced in 1656 at Rutland House something that was at once an heroic play and an opera. It seems as though he were bent on making this performance of the first part of 'The Siege of Rhodes' a landmark in the history of the English stage. Not content with playing man-midwife to two new foreign fashions, he must needs introduce a third—realistic scenery. In the "Entertainment," as it was called, which preceded the opera or play, Aristophanes, of all people, is made to say:—

"He [Diogenes] is offended at scenes in the opera as at the useless visions of imagination. Is it not the shortest way to understanding, when you are brought to see vast seas and provinces, fleets, armies, and forts, without the hazards of a voyage, or pains of a long march?"

Thus was the way cleared by Sir William D'Avenant for Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree.

To create a taste for his own work is the task of a great artist. It is what Racine and Molière were doing in France, what Dryden was about to do in England. Certainly, D'Avenant could not make himself a public, as, even in these days, Messrs. Shaw and Barker have done; at the same time, he was no mere slave to the passing whims of the vulgar, no flatterer of the humour of the moment. D'Avenant was not an originator, but neither was he a pandar to popular vanity. His own ideas were not remarkable, but in his borrowings he showed taste and judgment. Henry Lawes, Coleman, and Matthew Lock wrote scores for him; and he enjoyed the respect, the friendship even, of the best of his contemporaries.

'The Siege of Rhodes,' in two parts, as performed in 1661, besides being the first heroic play, and thus establishing its author as the bridge between Beaumont and Fletcher and Dryden, is in itself a work of merit. Though it never approaches the heights, either of diction or feeling, to which 'The Conquest of Granada' soars repeatedly, yet it reminds us at times of that magisterial work. Its motive (a conflict between love and honour), the heroic qualities of the hero, the superhuman beauty and virtue of the heroine, the contest in magnanimity between the hero and his rival, the conventional intensity of the passions of love and jealousy, all relate 'The Siege of Rhodes' to the new drama. The plot is well conceived, and suited to the development of those emotional crises which form the subject of all good heroic plays; there are lines that Dryden would probably have hesitated to write, but of which he need not have been ashamed:—

*Alphonso.* How far, Ianthe, will these thoughts extend?  
Vain question, honour has no journey's end!

*Admiral.* Her honour's such, as he who limits it  
Must draw a line to bound an infinite.

OF

*Admiral.* How oft and vainly Rhodes for succour waits  
From triple diadems, and scarlet hats?  
Rome keeps her gold, cheaply her warriours pays,  
At first with blessings, and at last with praise.

*Villiers.* By armies, stow'd in fleets, exhausted Spain  
Leaves half her land unplough'd, to plough the main;  
And still would more of the old world subdue,  
As if unsatisf'd with all the new.

The man who wrote these lines had travelled far from the Elizabethans; and when we remember that 'The Siege of Rhodes' was published ten years before 'The Conquest of Granada,' we easily recognize its author as the link between the Romantic and the Heroic drama.

The two plays before us have been fairly well edited by Mr. Tupper, who cannot have found the 1873 reprint particularly helpful. The text, however, still bristles with misprints, misdirections, and unsatisfactory readings. Here is an attractive field for the scholar who prides himself on the sureness and delicacy of his literary sense. A complete edition of D'Avenant is not desirable—it would contain too much rubbish. But three or four of the best plays, skilfully emended, would be a welcome addition to most libraries.

*The Oxford Amateurs.* By Alan Mackinnon. With Foreword by the Rev. James Adderley. (Chapman & Hall.)—If Mr. Mackinnon's record of the beginnings and achievements of the Oxford University amateur stage had no other recommendations—and it has many—it would be amply justified by its splendid series of illustrations and photographs, which of themselves form, as the author says, a connected history of modern Oxford theatricals. But it is something more than a book of pictures, numerous and interesting though they are; it is also a faithful history of the various societies which preceded or were merged in the O.U.D.S., as well as of that institution and its yearly efforts down to the production of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' in 1908.

Mr. Mackinnon's narrative virtually begins with the college theatricals given under Elizabeth and her two successors, but data of amateur performances alike in the seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries are very rare, and it is not until the historian reaches 1847 that it is possible for his chronicles to become consecutive. All that time, and even down to 1884, the "dons," with rare exceptions, frowned on any attempts of undergraduates to establish their right to act in stage plays, and only with the founding of the Philo-Thespian Society in 1879 did the amateurs stand any chance of conciliating the University authorities. But peace was won after a battle the memory of which even now persists in Oxford. The soul of the movement was the Rev. James Adderley, who supplies a Foreword to this volume, and reminds the O.U.D.S. of its indebtedness to the example and enthusiasm of Mr. F. R. Benson, though the latter never belonged to the society. Mr. Adderley's associates were Mr. Alan Mackinnon, Mr. Arthur Bourchier, and, all the more influential because then a "don" at New College, Mr. W. L. Courtney. One of the rules imposed on the society by Dr. Jowett as Vice-Chancellor, and much approved by Father Adderley, was that women should play women's parts. Before the O.U.D.S. obtained official sanction these parts were filled by men, and there are some quaint portraits in Mr. Mackinnon's book showing undergraduates who afterwards adopted sober professions got up in feminine garb. Thus Sir Stephen Gatty and Mr. A. Yorke make imposing *grandes dames*, the Rev. H. H. Astley figures as a fascinating coquette, while both H. D. Traill and Father Adderley appear wearing skirts in burlesque old-women characters.

The O.U.D.S. has contributed its share of actors to our regular stage, as the names of Messrs. Arthur Bourchier, H. B. Irving, Holman Clark, and Charles Maude suggest. Mr. Bourchier even while at Oxford gave evidences of the versatility and strenuousness of his methods. Mr. Irving's best performances in his University days were as Strafford and King John. Mr. Mackinnon himself is one of our best-known amateur stage-managers.

#### THE LONDON SHAKESPEARES.

MR. SNELL is to be congratulated on finding references to some of these in the will of William Shere of Fetter Lane, 1618, not only for the little facts themselves, but also for the encouragement it gives Shakespeare students in working the hopeful mine of wills.

It is not quite certain that the "John Shakespeare dwelling in the Strand" was John Shakespeare the royal bitmaker of St. Clement's Danes, because there was another John Shakespeare of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, to whom the vestry books of that parish refer as contributing to the expenses of the poor, first on "the Waterside of the Parish," which included part of the West Strand, and then on "the Land side of the Parish."

A stone was let into the wall of the Earl of Salisbury's house at Ivy Bridge to mark the division of the two parishes of St. Clement's Danes and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields (see my 'Shakespeare's Family,' 146). This elder John Shakespeare married Dorothea Dodd, and had at least a daughter living in 1617, and might have had sons.

It is, however, much more likely that the reference was to John Shakespeare the bitmaker, who married Mary Goodridge, and had a large family. It is possible that I may have overlooked a baptismal entry in the registers of St. Clement's Danes (I had not an easy task with them). But it is also possible that a child may have been born in the country about 1612-13. It would be a great help to students if the registers of St. Clement's Danes could be printed. They are worth doing. C. C. STOPES.

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